Milkmaid
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,566—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Completed Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Lansbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS	BACQUEHEM..G. Wallschnig.	4,409	...22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

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CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

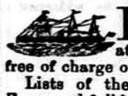
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
YARRA	4,255	X.	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	SchRitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 a.m. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	29	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze caps, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula. Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
TIES AND SCARVES
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FELT AND STRAW HATS,
NEWEST COLOURS AND STYLES.
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS.
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SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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FOR SALE,

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275

12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

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ENGLAND.

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IN GREAT VARIETY AT

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Notes on Advanced Guards, Flanking Parties and Rear-Guards, in Civilized and Uncivilized Warfare, and on Escorts. For the use of Native Officers. Compiled by Major R. I. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles	0 8
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Capt. R. Numomo, 4,376 tons, will sail for YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, previously convened for MONDAY, 20th March 1899 at 4 p.m., will be held on WEDNESDAY 22nd March 1899 at 5 p.m.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th March 1899.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Variety of Silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas.

Rs. 18 each.

Hunting Whips or Crops with Thongs, Silver-mounted.

Rs. 10 each.

A large assortment of Best Walking Sticks, from Annas 8 to Rs. 10 each.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Whips, Chowries, Riding Canes with White Horse Hair.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. of India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1899, at 2 p.m., at Forbes Road, Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of rabbits, stone slags, C. I. seats, pumps, gunnybags, cots, empty boxes, jars and drums, bamboos, thermometers, hoses, lamps, kerosine tins, etc., at 3-30 p.m. at E Ward Office, Sankli Tank, consisting of cupboard, utensils, leather mot, and a vehicle; and at 4 p.m. at Chinchpogoly Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and w.-iron scraps.

Also TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 17th March 1899, at 1-30 p.m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables, consisting of a lot of coal ashes (country); at 3-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge, Pie Depot, consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes, W.C. Pans, traps, empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc; and at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
TOWN HALL.
OPEN DAILY, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Except on Thursdays and Mondays.

When the EXHIBITION will be Closed for the Philharmonic practices from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and on these days the Exhibition will REMAIN OPEN from 7-30 P.M. till 10 P.M.

MILITARY BAND every afternoon and promenade concerts THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, 7-30 P.M. to 10 P.M.

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EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

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PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata...Schicksalslied Song of Destiny...Brahms.
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge.....Villiers Stanford
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1899.

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SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

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ombay, 1st January, 1899.

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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLER & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES OATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c, from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

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Forbes

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Manzil Hummam Street Fort on THURSDAY the 16th day of March 1899 at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday the 22nd day of February 1899:—

That the word three in the third line of the 93rd Article of Association of the Company be deleted and the word five substituted therefore.

By order of the Board.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SECRETARY, for the Punjab Club, must be a Gentleman of good social position. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with board and quarters in the Club.

Apply to
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Punjab Club, Lahore.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	„	do.
Return from Inkerman	„	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	„	do.
Quatre Bras	„	do.
Roll Call	„	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	„	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	„	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	„	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	„	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	„	do.
Guns to the Front	„	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1795)	„	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	„	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	„	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	„	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	„	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By	Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	„	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	„	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	„	W H Overend.
Companion to above	„	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	„	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	„	H Dicksie
The Captive	„	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	„	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie	By	Lord Leighton, P R A, (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By	Herkomer, R A.
Corona	„	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	„	E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	„	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	„	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	„	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	„	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	„	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	„	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	„	do.
La Source	„	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	„	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	„	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	„	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	„	W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
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FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	106xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	£0
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p	125
Bhownuggree City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	650	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	105
Branch City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	18	180
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs12½	210
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	600	dvdRs30	340xd
Khangsaum	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Mahava Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	218
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 6	70
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
New Bezar	100	250	all	25	215
New Indian	60	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
Prince of Wales	80	125	125	Rs 15	173 3-4
Sabapathy (Bellary)	120	500	0	20	350
Sassoon	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	310	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	87	200	all	12	215
	—	000		Rs75	1025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	1,700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	30	Nil	315
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Colambaloro S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Dolakha Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Gocrla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Gorri mbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	870
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	358
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	475
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	470
Hydrabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedjee Tata manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	170
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangsaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Manockjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	540
Kunjee	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Leopold	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,260
Mohanlal Pandit G & Mig Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	102
Amraoti	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	92½
Mazagon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Morarji Goculdas	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	220
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	7,779	100	100	Nil	
Moolji Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
National	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
New Great Eastern	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Oriental	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,060
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Ripon Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	500
Saraswati Mills	1,258	1,000	1,000	Nil	706
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,825
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	625
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	216
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	260
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	300	6,100
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	75	1,525
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	7½xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	450	500	500	5 ..ct	80
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	217
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	200	200	dvdRs10	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p 15	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	80	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	800	330	39	193
Jardine & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	220
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs25	65
Scouty & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	
Oriental Govt. Thatcher & Co.	2,000	500	500	6	1,0
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Telephone Co.	2,500	250	100	Rs. 15	262

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 1-42m., 2-34a. Low water, 7-42m., 8-9a.
B. V. R. parade, 6-45 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Education Society, adjourned annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, Mr. Justice Fulton presiding, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, on the body of a Hindu kalassi, aged fifty-five years. On Tuesday afternoon, the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea off the Prince's Dock. It was dressed in a bundee only. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was much emaciated. No one came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was returned.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Town Hall, Art Society's Exhibition, from 7-30 to 10 o'clock, this evening:—

March	Werder	Zillman.
Overture	La Souveraine	Herman.
Valse	Hyacinth	Robinson.
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Balfour.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Polka	Sister Mary's	Desormes.
Valse	Queen of North	Bucalo-si.
Galop	Fire and Flame	Otto Stella.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Chira Bazaar, opposite the Wadia's Fire Temple, touching the death of Awabai, a Parsee woman, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was the wife of Framjee Dosabhoy Battiwalla, a jobber in a mill. On the 24th ultimo, Awabai was engaged in the kitchen, when her saree caught fire from the fire-place, and she was extensively burnt all over her body, except her face. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but as she grew worse, she was on the following day removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. On Monday, symptoms of tetanus developed, and as her condition was considered to be hopeless, she was taken to her house, where she died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The following ten articled clerks have applied for admission to the forthcoming examination for the office of Solicitor of the High Court:—Mr. Perozshah Nasarwanjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Mr. Bezonjee Manockjee Dalsara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Mr. Ardasir Merwanjee Madon, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Ballari Raghavaya, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi; Mr. Hiralal Mansookhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodher, and Jamsetjee; Mr. J. Hormusjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Manekshah N. Pochkhanawala, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal; Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavati, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga; Mr. Dinshah Dorabjee Romer, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; and Mr. Narayan Gajanan Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

CURIOUS WAY OF SETTLING WITH A CREDITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, yesterday, Poltxen Celerir, a Native Christian, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Rama Bapoo, by knocking out four of his teeth. Both the complainant and the accused are servants in the employ of a Khoja merchant, who resides at Warden Road. The accused owed a small sum of money to the complainant. On the afternoon of the 13th instant, complainant demanded the money from the accused, when the latter said that he owed him only Rs. 2 and not Rs. 8, and requested him to wait until he received his wages. Some abusive words passed between the party, and the complainant gave the accused a shove. They then closed, and in the scuffle both of them fell down on the pavement. The accused gave several blows with his clenched fist to the complainant on the mouth, knocking out four of his teeth. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered Rs. 25 out of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation for the loss of his teeth.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Essoo Pandu, Soorkia Babaji, both Hindus, and Simon Ghoostan, a Native Christian, were charged at the instance of Inspector Mayers with house-breaking by night and theft of a tin box, containing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 125, belonging to Anundrao Bapooji. The complainant is employed as a clerk in a mill and has been temporarily putting up with his family in a cadjan shed at Elphinstone Road. It appears that Essoo Pandoo, one of the accused, is related to the complainant and was in the habit of visiting the latter at his temporary residence. During one of such visits Essoo noticed a box in the room and asked complainant what it contained. The complainant informed him that he had kept in the box some of his silk and woollen clothing. On the morning of the 7th instant complainant found the box of clothing missing from the shed and informed the police. On the 12th instant, while the matter was still under investigation, the police received information that the Thana police had arrested one of the accused, Ghoostan, at Cooria, while attempting to sell some of the silk wearing apparel. A policeman was sent to Cooria, and Ghoostan was brought down to Bombay with the stolen property. Ghoostan made a statement which led to the arrest of the two other accused in their house at Dadur, on Monday night. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate and the statements made by the three accused it appears that on the night of the 6th instant the three offenders broke into the temporary structure occupied by the complainant by cutting the string with which the door had been fastened. Soorkia blew out the light in the shed and stood at the doorway keeping a watch. Essoo and Ghoostan brought out the box and they all carried it to a field, where they broke it open. While they were making a division of the spoil, they heard an alarm of thief. Soorkia, in his hurried flight, handed over two silk sarees, valued at Rs. 25, to Essoo, and they all then effected their escape, leaving behind the broken box together with some property. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced Essoo and Soorkia to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and Ghoostan to three months' hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE COLONEL ANDERSON AND MR. LIDBETTER.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Bhowram Raghoba, whose examination in the matter was fixed for yesterday, applied for a fortnight's adjournment for the attendance of his client. The learned counsel submitted a medical certificate, which among other things stated that the patient was suffering from influenza; had fever on, and consequently was unable to attend the court.

His Lordship asked Mr. Kirkpatrick whether his client was willing to give inspection of his books forthwith.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that his client was living at present in a shed at Worli, and he would communicate with him.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till 4-30 p.m.

RE TYEBJEE ALLIBHOY.

Mr. Daver, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE OOJAN MUKAN.

Mr. Jina, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE PESTONJI JEEJEEBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Jina, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE CHANDU VALAD MANU.

On the application of Mr. Ahmed B. Tyebjee, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE RAMDAS MOORJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Moghivahoo, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order. His Lordship granted the adjournment applied for.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the hearing of the matter was adjourned till after the vacation.

RE DOSSABHOY PESTONJI VIRJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges.—Rahim Moses Khandalkar, Gregorio Ignacio Feliceo de Souza; Ismail Haji Aba and another; Laxman Kashinath Dhotray; Dadoo Laxman and others; Meghjee Lacomsey; Shantaram Anant, Boda Sida; Nassarwanjee Manekjee Patel; and Nathubhoy Cassim.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

EVIDENCE FROM DAMAUN AND KOLAR.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Professor A. E. Wright, M. D.,; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

Dr. Cayley, a Divisional Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, and who was some time ago working under Professor Haffkine, laid before the Commission the results of the examination of sputum in cases of primary and secondary plague pneumonia. He said he found that the bacillus was present in the sputum in cases of primary plague pneumonia. In the early stages of the disease the sputum contained practically pure cultures of plague bacilli. There were eight cases examined, of which two recovered. In one case that recovered plague bacilli were found in the throat ten days after the temperature reached normal. In secondary pneumonia the sputum was examined under a microscope, and in the majority of cases it apparently contained plague bacilli. He was only able to isolate the bacilli in seventeen cases out of about forty-three. In thirteen of these cases the bacilli were present in the sputum for periods varying from 5 to 14 days after an onset of lung symptoms. In one case the bacilli were found as late as on the twenty-third day, three days after the temperature had reached normal. Witness having described the method adopted for isolating the bacilli, proceeded to say that bacilli were not found in perspiration or scrapings from the surface of the skin. In two cases out of ten examined, bacilli were found in the fur on the back of the tongue and in the saliva. In two cases out of about fifteen examined, bubos were present in other than cervical regions. In three cases of parotid and sub-maxillary bubos bacilli were found. He did not succeed in finding the bacillus in the earth in graveyards or in the scrapings from the floors of houses. In one case it was found in a piece of matting on which a plague patient had been lying and which was soaked with discharges. He made several experiments with the disinfecting apparatus at the Poona railway station, and it was found to be efficient.

PLAGUE IN DAMAUN.

Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla was the next witness examined. He submitted the following statement for consideration of the Commission:—

The signs of the beginning of plague appeared in Lower Damaun in December 1896, imported cases occurring among arrivals from Bombay, but the real outbreak of the epidemic was about the beginning of March 1897 among fishermen, brought on by a country craft arriving from Karachi and the exodus from Bulsar, and lasted till July 1897. The craft was kept in quarantine, but, owing to the laxity of the guard, the crews succeeded in landing and going to their houses. These were the houses in Lower Damaun that were first attacked and then the plague spread over. The first four houses where infection began were burnt outright by order of his Excellency the Governor, but this measure proved futile in checking in the least the spread of plague. In fact the virulence increased. People of Lower Damaun were induced to segregate in camps, and there the force of the epidemic was considerably less. Segregation was effected after the first inoculation in March 1897. Dead rats did not appear at the beginning of the outbreak, but some time after. About February 1898 dead rats began to appear, and in the beginning of March following there was a recrudescence again, first among fishermen and then among Mahomedans and other castes. The number of deaths in the first and second epidemics will be given if required. On the 23rd March 1897, when the epidemic was raging furiously in Lower Damaun, the communication by ferry in Dhamanganga River, which separates Lower and Upper Damaun, was cut off, and on the 30th of the same month a British sanitary cordon was placed on the Damaun frontier as precautionary measures. A fatal plague case did appear in the Fort in Upper Damaun in the Government House in April 1897, the infection being supposed to be carried by Dr. Virgilio Polares, who was in charge of Marwar Plague Hospital in Lower Damaun and who resided in the Government House, and who was specially allowed to cross the river every day. The man attacked in the Government House was taken to his house in Upper Damaun out of the Fort, where two members of the deceased's family were supposed to have been infected, and were taken to the Plague Hospital in Lower Damaun, but signs of plague did not develop and they recovered. Otherwise the district of Upper Damaun remained immune. The river communication was restored on the 15th September 1897. Upper Damaun (exclusive of Fort) was visited for the first time in January 1897. In Kharewadi in Lower Damaun a few sporadic cases had occurred at the end of November and beginning of December 1897. Immediately on the epidemic beginning in Upper Damaun, the Fort was closed to the inhabitants outside and remained immune up to date, though dead rats appeared in several houses, including Government House, which were immediately disinfected with carbolic acid, but dead rates persisted in appearing in the Government House. It will be shown that dead rats do not always appear before the epidemic nor is their appearance necessarily followed by plague. Having heard of the marvellous effects of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum, I induced the people of Lower Damaun to take to it, promising to take upon myself to provide the same by asking Dr. Haffkine to send the lymph and a competent inoculator. Seeing many people were inclined to follow my advice, I introduced inoculation in Lower Damaun, and through the courtesy of Dr. Haffkine the first inoculations were made here by Dr. Kalapesi on the 23rd March 1897 and were continued for four days. About 846 persons were inoculated and about 2,000 more, who were eager to receive the benefit, had to be disappointed owing to erroneous notions entertained in the beginning by the authorities. Soon after this hindrance Dr. Polares, an eminent Portuguese physician and scientist, was deputed to Damaun from Goa, and he having a favourable opinion of the inoculations, and who had himself prepared some sort of serum while in Damaun, began to inoculate people, but could not properly do so owing to want of proper instruments. In the meantime, the first inoculations having had the desired effect, and the epidemic having increased among the uninoculated, again sent for the inoculator, and he inoculated from 17th to 26th April 1897, inoculating 937, amongst whom four were re-inoculated. On the 20th May 1897, Professors Koch, Haffkine and Gaffky visited Lower Damaun and their investigations could be given in detail if desired, all the information having been supplied to them mostly by me. Dr. Kalapesi came with them and was again employed to inoculate for the third time at my request and inoculated over 600. I have personal knowledge of Surgeon-Major Lyon's visit to Damaun and his house-to-house visitation in Lower Damaun and his investigations. In March 1898 there was a recrudescence again, mostly among the fishermen and Koli farmers of my village Katheria. All these were segregated and Dr. Dubash was sent for, who inoculated during nine days 1,115 persons, mostly fishermen, the effect being wonderful, as soon after inoculation not a single case occurred among them, while before the inoculation cases were occurring. I can give the result of my personal investigation of the effects of inoculation, especially among the whole Parsi community and my labourers and servants and inhabitants of my village Katheria and of people of Lower Damaun in general and would prove by figures that inoculation had a wonderful effect in Damaun. Since the good results obtained by the inoculations in Lower Damaun in 1897 the Portuguese Government sent for an inoculator to carry on inoculation among the people of Upper Damaun, when 961 were inoculated, out of which more than half were from Lower Damaun, and with good results.

The President: Were you a volunteer in the plague works?—Yes.

Examined by Mr. Cumine, Mr. Damaunwalla said his experience of plague in Damaun commenced from March 1897, when it first broke out there. It lasted till July 1897. Then there was a recrudescence of plague in March of the following year and it continued till June. The third epidemic was still raging. He had experience of all three epidemics, and he wanted to speak chiefly about inoculation. He himself inoculated about 200 persons. He kept a watch over these and other inoculated people to see what happened to them afterwards. They were in all about 3,000. In the beginning of 1897 he sent for Dr. Kalapesi, who inoculated about 2,000 persons. On his being re-called by the Government Dr. Dubash was sent for, and he inoculated 1,115 persons in 1898 and 397 persons this year. The area where the plague was confined to consisted of a group of villages of Damaun proper, where he (witness) lived, Kathiria, which belonged to himself, and Kharewadi. The area of these is about a mile and a quarter by three quarters of a mile and it was very easy for the men employed by the witness to keep watch over the inoculated persons. He was all the more careful because he was the man who introduced inoculation. Hence he was very anxious to ascertain its results, lest it might not be injurious. He had also posted his men at burial and burning-grounds, and thus had opportunities to get correct information. He found that the protective effect of inoculation was wonderful, the mortality among the inoculated being very small in comparison with the mortality among the uninoculated. Of the total number of the inoculated 37 persons died of plague, of whom 36 died in the first season. He had no figures to show how many of the 2,000 persons inoculated in the first year died of plague in the first, second and third year, respectively, but he would submit such a statement hereafter. The inoculation had a marked effect upon the mortality from other causes than plague, inasmuch as among the 2,000 persons inoculated in the first season no death had occurred up till the present time from any other disease than plague.

Being asked how he could know the sickness among so many inoculated persons, he said as he was the initiator each and every person for any complaint came to him and asked for treatment. Besides he had about half-a-dozen persons appointed to make house-to-house inspection every day, especially in the first year, and he himself visited the houses in the affected districts whenever he could do so.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that after the first outbreak of plague more attention was given to scavenging than before.

Witness then gave some interesting details in regard to treatment of plague cases with frogs. He said that living frogs were applied and tied round the buboes. The first frog thus made use of died within five minutes, the second died in about ten or fifteen minutes, the third survived half an hour, the fifth lived about two or three hours, and so forth. None of them lived for more than six hours. The patient appeared to have found considerable relief from this treatment. This excited considerable amusement. The colour of the frogs which went through these experiments was changed into greenish yellow. In all about five cases were thus treated, of whom three recovered and two died.

Witness produced a root of a particular plant, the application of which produced a marked effect upon the buboes. The President desired to see the root, and obtained it from the witness.

Mr. Damaunwalla then enumerated several instances in which the inoculation had a beneficial effect in cases of certain diseases. In one case it cured a Parsee lady of diarrhœa of a long standing. In another case it cured the priest of Damaun partially of his gout.

Mr. Damaunwalla at the end thanked the Commission for their courtesy in changing the date of his evidence from day to day to suit his convenience.

The President replied that it was a pleasure to do so and have his evidence now.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Assistant to the Resident, Mysore who had been examined yesterday, submitted some further statistics in regard to inoculations in

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of Six LECTURES on 'A Comparison of Greek, Latin, and English as forms of Language' being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1898-99 will be delivered in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University on FRIDAY the 17th instant (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 p. m.

SUBJECT.—Original differences of structure.

LECTURER

Prof. J. NELSON FRASER, M. A.,

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By order,

D. MACDONALD, M. D., Bsc., C. M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th March, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COORLA AND SLIGHT ALTERATION IN THE TIMING OF THE NO. 176, UP KALYAN PASSENGER TRAIN.

ON and after THURSDAY the Sixteenth of March, 1899, and until further notice EXTRA DOWN and UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN between BOMBAY and COORLA as shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

	ON WEEK DAYS.						ON SUNDAYS.	
Bombay.....Dep.	7-50	8-40	18-15	20- 0	15-15	16-10	13-0	
Coorla.....Arr.	8-30	9-30	18-55	20-40	16-15	11- 0	13-40	

UP TRAINS.

	ON WEEK DAYS.						ON SUNDAYS.	
Coorla.....Dep.	8- 0	9-10	19-10	21-10	16-40	11-50	14-0	
Bombay.....Arr.	9-10	10-30	19-50	21-50	17-20	12-30	15- 0	

The up Passenger train leaving Kalyan at 8-52 will on and from the sixteenth March, 1899, stop at Ghat Cooper to pick up and set down passengers, calling at that station at 9-10, and will consequently arrive at and depart from the stations at which it stops, two minutes later than the advertised time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Managers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

HANDICAPS.

BOMBAY 11th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1899.

The Horse Hurdles 1 Mile over 5 flights.

Neilgow 11-0, Atlas Moth 10-0, Lady Baldwin 9-5, Alfred 9-0.

The Newmarket Stakes 6 furlongs.

Beadsman 11-0, Rapidity 9-5, Marwari 8-11, The Wreck 8-6, Mareng 7-8, Antoinette 7-0.

The Ascot Stakes 1 Mile.

Hyderi 9-7, Hilio 9-2, My Fancy 8-7, Kaparthala 7-3, Rubdan 7-0, Muktar 6-7, Goldfinch 6-0.

CECIL GRAY, Sec W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY, 16th March, 1899, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON will preside. H. E. Lady SANDHURST has kindly consented to give away the Prizes.

Business—

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1898.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE,
Hon. Secretary.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15

CONSOLS dropped 1-8 per cent yesterday in London, to 110 5-8. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 103¾, and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·22 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £67 7-16. Bar Silver was unchanged, at 27 1-2d. per oz.; also in New York, at 59 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £76 was quoted.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,590,000 quarters, compared with 2,450,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36 3-8s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday, to 3 3-8d. per lb. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; June Futures were 2 points higher, at 6·15 cents per lb., and September 3 points at 6·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 19,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those during the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts...	19,000	29,000	15,000
Three days' do.	28,000	84,000	37,000
Since 1st September...	7,270,000	7,655,000	6,089,000

Locally, the Cotton market is steady and unchanged. Shippers bought 200 bales Dhoolia at Rs. 128 1-2 per candy, 300 Julgaum at Rs. 128, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 137; and the mills, 200 Koomta at Rs. 130, 200 Akola at 103 1-4. For "Good" Broach Rs. 160 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, Rs. 142.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue without change; a fair enquiry is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,332	bales.
Wheat	37,590	cwts.
Linseed	24,509	"
Rapeseed	4,701	"
Gingellyseed	8,711	"
Groundnuts	562	"
Castorseed	5,780	"
Rice	45,462	"

FREIGHTS continue dull in tone. For April-May loading sellers ask 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have to-day been steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level they remained all day, with but a moderate enquiry, and closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d. "
Francs	170 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a quiet market at 101 and 101 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents., for Money and Account, respectively, with 95 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 15 higher, and David Rs. 5; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue and Rs. 25 in the second. Bank of Bombay are quoted at Rs. 1,290 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan 3, Rs. A. P.	Jan. 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	91,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218 2 6	1,87,01,781 8 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,32,018 6 7	5,00,39,488 1 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337 3 5	5,71,740 12 3
Sundries	33,44,465 0 5	22,48,976 15 1
	Rs. 10,26,65,039 12 11	10,06,61,9-7 8 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,61,906 0 0	57,90,139 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	71,62,398 0 0	70,57,453 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253 14 8	1,78,58,657 14 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913 9 11	1,90,12,758 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,561 14 7	1,79,69,746 8 1
Balances with other Banks	12,61,156 0 5	8,88,109 7 6
Bullion	1,405 1 0	1,405 1 0
Dead Stock	12,97,608 13 10	12,95,812 10 11
Stamps	12,664 4 0	12,671 6 3
Sundries	19,00,706 10 3	18,14,827 7 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,88,088 14 2	1,21,29,152 12 1
Do. at Branches	1,83,36,376 14 1	1,78,31,253 8 9
	Rs. 10,26,65,039 12 11	10,06,61,987 8 10

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication with Visayas Islands (Cebu, Negros and Panay) interrupted temporarily.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Dakar Bathurst interrupted.

Cable Newyork Haiti interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruptions telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	7	55 p.m.	11	22
Teheran	15	2	20 p.m.	—	49
Suez	15	2	30 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 15th March, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	—	7
" Karachi	0	10	—	2
" Madras	1	18	—	2

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 11th March, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,41,082	6,97,707	5,490	8,44,279
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	6,39,438
Increase				Rs. 2 04,841

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 491 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	9	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year,	5,06,963	13,35,80[illegible]	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week ..	5,95,963	15,60,808	23,711	21,80,482
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,200	1,88,201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	103	408	5	519
Total to correspond-	4,03,303	13,09,305	28,855	17,41,476

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 80,299
Ditto to date 4,39,006

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATEMAN—March 8, at Sitapur, the wife of H Jones Bateman, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—March 9, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major D J O Taylor, VI Punjab Infantry, P F, of a son.

THORBURN—March 10, at Keatonflodge, Ootacamund, the wife of W M Thorburn, I C S, of a son.

WOODBURN—March 11, at Comilla, Tipperah, the wife of Alex. Woodburn, Ex.-Engineer, A B R, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—March 8, at Ferozepur, Punjab, Douglas, infant son of Capt H M Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers.

MASCARENHAS—March 7, Mary Henrietta, the dearly beloved wife of M J Mascarenhas, of Jalpaiguri, aged 35 years, 5 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

MR. HENRY, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has been delivering a series of lectures on Thumb impressions, and left Rangoon on 11th instant for Madras, and is expected shortly in Bombay. Thumb marks and finger prints have lately come into use in so many departments of the state that a brief description of this method of identification may be useful. The palmar surface of the fingers is covered with minute ridges which form well-defined patterns of great variety. They run mostly in curves and in general contour not unlike the ridges left in the shifting sand of the sea shore by the waves of the receding tide. These markings persist throughout life, and being so numerous are capable of minute differentiation and classification. Hitherto these characteristic lines have not been much utilized, apparently from the want of any scheme or system of arranging them in any order or basis for comparison, but now, thanks to the labours of Francis Galton and of Henry, the whole subject has been so thoroughly worked up that not only can the finger prints of a man be absolutely proved to belong to that man and to that man alone, but out of a bureau of, say, a million finger prints a copy of any one of them can be identified in a few minutes. The actual process is as follows. A thin film of printer's ink is spread out over a tin slab. The thinnest possible film must be obtained and the surface must be free from dust, hairs, or other foreign matter. Impressions are taken in two ways, either by placing the thumb flat on the inked slab and then pressing the inked thumb surface on paper, or the palmar surface of the thumb is rolled over from one side to the other on the slab and similarly rolled in marking the impression on paper. The object of this latter method is to obtain a large area of thumb marking for examination. It is obvious that the thumb must not be pressed too heavily on the inked slab or subsequently on the paper, that the firm of printer's ink must be even and in the thinnest possible layer, and that there must be no dirt either on the finger or on the slab. If any of these conditions are not fulfilled an imperfect or blurred impression results. The actual process is simple enough, but requires a little care. By taking a magnifying glass a series of these finger impressions can be carefully examined, and it will be seen that all the patterns can be arranged into three chief classes. Unless deformed by scars or loss of time the skin over the pulpy ends of the fingers or thumbs is marked by lines which form arches, loops or whorls.

This classification may be determined by estimating the respective amount of curvature in the five lines or ridges, or by ascertaining the presence of what is termed a delta. There may be two deltas or there may be an absence of deltas. Certain ridges which up to a particular point are arranged side by side perhaps suddenly diverge, or one ridge perhaps suddenly bifurcates, thus leaving in either case a minute interspace like an island at the mouth of a river. Hence the term delta applied to these particular spots. In the arches the ridges run from one side to the other without making a backward turn and there is consequently no delta. In the loops some of the ridges make one backward turn either on one side of the finger or the other; there is, therefore, one delta. In the whorls some of the central ridges make a turn through a complete circuit forming circles of ridges, or ovals of ridges, spirals or double spirals of ridges. Now these various markings are found to occur with different frequency. Out of any twenty impressions of the left thumb taken at random the arch will appear probably only once, the loop will occur thirteen times, and there will be six whorls. It is impossible for us here to enter into all the details of the elaborate system of breaking up these markings into sub-classes, and thus arranging them for purposes of ready reference and identification. Suffice it to say that the central core of the impression may show a loop like a staple, or a single rod or perhaps two or three rods, a circle or an oval or some other peculiar characters, that the number of ridges between certain definite points vary and are calculable, and that these ridges themselves show divisions and other markings, and upon all these distinctions great powers of differentiation become possible. The number of points for comparison between any two impressions is almost incalculable, so that any impressions showing the same markings and being apparently identical are almost certain evidence of having been taken from the same individual. The system of identification by finger impressions possesses many advantages over all others. There are no errors from careless measurement or from what is called the personal equation in the anthropometrical records, there is no trusting to memory or personal knowledge as for many witness who have to be identified, there is no complicated apparatus or long training required to carry it out, and as the markings of the hand remain unchanged throughout life there is no alteration of impression dependent upon age. Not only is there no variation with age, but even rubbing or scraping the skin will only obliterate very temporarily the markings. The skin will soon grow again with all the old marks fully restored. The lines of the fingers cannot be altered, but they can of course be destroyed, but this would at once afford a new personal mark of distinctive character. One would imagine that the delicate ridges would become obscured in the hands of a person engaged in hard manual labour. This may to some slight degree occasionally occur, but not nearly so much as might be expected. The hard rough hand of the commonest labourer will yield perfectly clear and complete finger prints. The only serious defect arises in the reading and classification of the impressions, which if incorrectly done leads to an infinity of trouble and loss of time when perhaps tens of thousands of markings are collected and one only has to be discovered. This after all does not affect the value of the impression itself as evidence of identity. The introduction of these marks on legal documents would be better evidence than the signature, as signatures change with age. They certainly ought to abolish the useless old fashioned seals: they may truly be called self signatures. They cannot be copied, and therefore the personal evidence of witnesses to signatures, with all the trouble that is sometimes involved in after years to attest the correctness of a document, will now probably be unnecessary.

In the Police Department the value of these markings for the identification of criminals is immense. It is of no less importance in the Pension Department for the identification of claimants to pensions. If this system had been adopted in the United States from the time of the Civil War millions of money would have been saved annually by the exchequer as it is well-known to be defrauded to an enormous extent for want of a good system of identification. It is also of value in the recruiting department, in Government dockyards, and wherever large bodies of men are employed, and also in the education department for competitors at examinations. Finger impressions in proof or disproof of identity where the person in question is known or accessible and has given his mark on a previous occasion is an almost absolutely efficient method of preventing perjury and personation. As far as India and the East generally is concerned there is no objection that can be raised on the ground of religion, or caste or rank in society or even of sex. All the advantages are in its favour, and there seems little or nothing that can be said against it. Previous methods are very incomplete. Facial recognition has been tried throughout history, but is well known to be often found wanting. Photography even has its limits in this direction, and can only after all produce a monster portrait gallery. Descriptive records are complicated and difficult in practical working. Body marks peculiar to an individual are equally embarrassing. The anthropometrical system of M. Bertillon is liable to serious errors. Signatures and seals are both open to forgery. A man might wish to repudiate his signature, but he cannot repudiate his thumb print. The system which Galton initiated has been improved upon most ingeniously by Henry of Bengal. For police purposes the advantages are enormous. Costly apparatus liable to get out of order is done away with and legible finger impressions can now be taken by an unskilled person after half-an-hour's practice. High caste measurers do not have to touch the feet of low caste men, and prisoners do not have to divest themselves of clothes for examination. Even purdahnashin ladies can now execute deeds before a Registrar by thumb impression. It is not too much to say that the system of finger impressions introduces into the business methods of the whole world as great an innovation in advance upon the ordinary signature as that was above the sign or mark before writing was known or generally practised. As a proof of personal identity it has no equal.

THE mortality yesterday reached the high figure of 363, a number greater than that for several days past, which showed a nearly continuous decline. The cold north wind that blew with unusual violence during the last two or three days must be credited with a rise in the mortality which may be regarded as temporary. There is reason to believe that the hope recently expressed on a public occasion by H. E. Lord Sandhurst that the crisis of the plague epidemic in Bombay city had nearly passed, will now be steadily realised, and we may hope to soon descend the downward curve. The crisis was grave during the last two or three weeks, though few people recognised its gravity. Now, looking to the future, we may with advantage think of what is best to be done when the crowds, who left Bombay, in the last month or two, actuated by fear or a desire to follow the advice of the astrologers who tell them that this is a propitious season for match-making, return to their ordinary employments in and around the city. They left Bombay in good health, well-fed, and not altogether penniless. They will retrace their steps only when they have begun to feel the pinch of hunger and the need for fresh earnings. Their physique will not be what it was. They will be very downcast and depressed and in that state ready for any epidemic that may come in their way. The Health Officer in his Report refers to the highly unsatisfactory condition of the people as they returned from the coast districts and were inspected in 1897 by Sir Charles Ollivant. He was struck by the "famished and emaciated look of the people which reminded him of the appearance of those who came to this city in large numbers, during a period of distress, a good many years ago, and suffered greatly from cholera. The in-comers in 1897 had fled some months before from Bombay to the Ratnagiri and adjoining districts, and had little to live on. They were not sick, but they were weak, and they were in the most favourable state to contract disease." At the instance of Sir Charles Ollivant these forlorn immigrants were collected in camps and supplied with food so that they might recover their stamina before going into the native town in search of employment. The chief exodus of the population this year has now practically ceased, and they will commence to return in thousands by the end of the month. They will certainly not return in robust health; they will be famished, and they will crowd into rooms already densely occupied. It is clear that the measure which proved so efficacious two years ago should again be resorted to and the immigrants should be kept in camps of observation for seven or ten days before being let loose on the city and on their friends already in straitened circumstances. Possibly Government may be considering some measure to prevent another recrudescence of the hateful disease, of which we have already had more than our share.

THE annual dinner of the Italian Chamber of Commerce held recently in London was interesting inasmuch as it revealed the progress which that country as a nation is making. According to the Italian Ambassador, the troublous times which have of recent years beset Italy are beginning to disappear. Like other nations, that country was anxious to be considered a factor in Europe, and she has gone in for a large standing army and powerful navy, and is not bereft of colonial ambition, as, for instance, the lease of Sanmun from China. To maintain these she has found herself in sore financial straits, although at present her resources are in a better position than formerly. Italy is not a wealthy country, but her commercial trade during the past ten years has considerably increased, and its prosperity naturally means additional wealth. Baron Reniz, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, says if Italy is not rich, she is on her way to become so. From 1871 to 1895 the number of her mechanics doubled, and her mineral exports were more than trebled. The same rate of progress marked the introduction of machinery and may be observed in various other departments of her commercial and agricultural industries. To associate Italy with poetry and art is natural, but side by side with the Italy of the ports, there is a business Italy, a nation which works and produces. Such signs of national prosperity must surely be cause for gratification to British people, for the friendship between the two countries is firm and of long standing. The same bond of friendship prevails with other great countries, and the new commercial treaty with France gives Italy back the French markets which were so long closed to her. The Italian nation, the Ambassador said, desired to live on terms of friendship with all countries, and her highest aspiration was to walk side by side with her sister States in the paths of progress and freedom.

WE regret to hear that telegraphic advices received by Lieut.-Colonel Boyd, I. M. S., Physician of St. George's Hospital, announced that, on the 9th inst., his brother, Dr. Michael A. Boyd, died in Merrion Square, Dublin, from pneumonia, following influenza. His mother, Mrs. Boyd, died the same day from the shock of the bereavement. Dr. Michael Boyd was one of the leading consulting physicians of Dublin, and he contributed largely to medical literature. The double bereavement has elicited deep sympathy among Dr. Boyd's many friends. As it has been erroneously supposed that the Very Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrew's, who died about the same time, was the brother of Dr. Boyd, of Bombay, it is as well to state that there was no relationship.

AT St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Mr. John R. Galloway, of the well-known firm of Galloway, Scheidler and Co., Ld., Manchester, died of typhoid fever. Mr. Galloway had recently made an extensive tour throughout India, with a view to the extension of the business of his firm. He came to the conclusion that the commercial resources of India had scarcely been tapped, and that there is a great industrial future before the country. He returned recently to Bombay on his way home, but unfortunately brought with him the seeds of enteric fever apparently contracted in Calcutta, a city which he regarded as far behind Bombay in all sanitary matters. We recently called attention to Mr. Galloway's pamphlet on "Shipping Rings in the Manchester Cotton Trade," a subject in which he took great interest, being convinced that the combinations between British and Foreign shipping companies seriously handicapped British trade in competition with certain continental countries. He read a paper on the subject before the British Association last year. Mr. Galloway was a man of many accomplishments, great energy, and keen intelligence. He has been cut off in the prime of life, at the early age of 46.

MR. HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS presided, yesterday, at the third annual meeting of shareholders of the Globe Manufacturing Company. The directors' report stated that the mill buildings, including the engine and boiler houses, have been completed; and a large portion of the spinning and preparation machinery, including carding engines, has arrived and is being fitted up. The erection of the engines and gearing has been completed. The rest of the machinery was expected to arrive very shortly; and the directors hoped to start working next month.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two Trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the re-election of Messrs. A. Abercrombie, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.) and J. L. Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co).

CAPTAIN SCHNEIDER, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Military Attache British Legation, Teheran.

COLONEL SHONE, R.E., has been transferred from Sirhind, Lahore Circle, to the charge of the Military Works, Madras Command.

THE Military and Public Works Members of Council will present the usual annual statements regarding their Departments with the Budget next Monday.

THE latest reports from the Hedjaz show that thirty deaths had occurred at Jeddah, but whether all these were from plague is not clear. The Turkish authorities had declared Mecca to be infected.

THE death is announced of Lieutenant R. W. Young, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, at Lucknow, from fracture of the skull, the result of a fall at polo.

CAPTAIN LEUMANN and Lieutenant J. S. Stevenson, Indian Medical Service, proceed on plague duty to Natal and Mauritius respectively. Both officers have had considerable experience of plague in India.

AT next Monday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Glanders and Farcy Act, and the Bill imposing countervailing duties on imported sugar, will probably be passed. The new Mines Bill will be introduced, but it will not be passed until next Calcutta Session.

THE Viceroy's medal has this year been won by that veteran shot, Sergeant-Major Harwood of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles with the excellent score of 291 points. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize has been won by Volunteer Timms, Color-Sergeant George of St. Joseph's Company running him very close.

THE *Englishman* announces the death, which took place at Barrackpur on Sunday morning, of Mr. W. J. Chapman, as the result of the riding accident reported by our correspondent the other day. The funeral took place the next morning in the Barrackpur cemetery. A number of Calcutta people were present and most of the Civil residents of Barrackpur attended the funeral.

LIEUTENANT A. H. M. Taylor, of the 21st Empress of India's Lancers, elder son of the late Mr. T. A. Taylor, of Madras, has been transferred to the 13th Hussars, with the rank of Captain, succeeding Captain B. A. L. M. Bolton, who retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Captain Taylor joined the Army in June, 1890.

As far as it has gone, Messrs. Dent and Co's Mediæval Town series is one of the best publications of its class. Toledo, the capital of Gothic Spain is to have a volume, written by Miss Hannah Lynch, whose translations and studies from the Spanish are well known. Tourists on the Continent will find that the Dent volumes are excellent guide books.

THE meteorological returns up to date have not yet been published but up to the 25th of February the seasonal rainfall was considerably in defect over a large part of the country though certain districts had received more than their average supply. Thus in the Eastern and Central Divisions of Bengal, Bengal Hills, the Bihar Division, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg and Berar, the total rainfall from the 1st of January had been more or less excessive. In the Assam Valley, North Bengal Chota Nagpur, the Oudh Divisions the East Submontane Division of the North-Western Provinces and the south of Madras the fall had been about normal. Elsewhere particularly in the Punjab there was a general deficiency and in the following reporting divisions no rain whatever had fallen:—Tennasserim, Lower Burma, Delta, Central Burma, Arakan, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, West Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Central Madras. The heavy showers of the last few days in the Punjab will thus be very grateful.

THE Departmental joint enquiry into the recent Railway collision at Saharanpore shows that the yard foreman and the shunting jemadar were to blame for ignoring the rules in force prohibiting the shunting on the mail line, the latter also being guilty of gross negligence in not locking the points. The reports of the officials conducting the enquiry disclose a constant disregard of the working orders on the part of the staff, and that the supervision over the shunting on the part of the yard foreman and the station masters was almost entirely lacking.

DURING the past two days there have been very grateful showers on the North West Frontier, which will do much good to the crops: while in Kashmir and over the hills from Simla westward there have been fair rain and snow. Peshawar during Saturday and Sunday received two inches of rain: Rawalpindi half an inch, and Sialkote, Khushab; Dera Ismail Khan, &c., light but useful showers. Further down the Indus the rain was quite heavy; Hyderabad reporting over one inch, and Jacobabad one-fifth of an inch of rain.

THE gross returns of railway earnings in India have steadily increased during the last few weeks, and on February 25th there were more than 133 lakhs in excess of those for the similar period in the last financial year. The Great Indian Peninsula system is responsible for almost exactly half of the increase, while the Rajputana-Malwa is 30 lakhs to the good; the Bombay-Baroda 20 lakhs; the North-Western 16 3-4; Oudh and Rohilkhand 11 1-2; Southern Punjab over 10 1-2; and the Bengal-Nagpur over 8 lakhs. By the close of the present financial year the total increase should exceed 1 1-2 crores, and Sir James Westland and Sir Arthur Trevor will doubless have something to say in the Budget debate on the marked improvement in railway traffic.

THE Amir of Kabul recently made some inquiries of the Government of India regarding plague, his concern being as much to keep the disease out of his own territories as to help pious Mahomedans in their efforts to visit Mecca. It was impossible to send him good news with plague still raging in Bombay city and bursting out fitfully in the Punjab. So His Highness had to be told that Chittagong was the only port from which pilgrims could take ship to Mecca. He has, all along, been very consistent in his action, seeing from the first how undesirable it was that the pilgrimage should be made while India was infected, and how necessary were the precautions taken by the Government in this country. The number of pilgrims from Afghanistan and of those from Central Asia who use the Kabul route has been very small during the last two years, and it is likely to become smaller still as the news spreads that plague has broken out in the Hedjaz itself. This outbreak, by the way, is very serious for it will be almost impossible now to keep the disease out of Egypt, so close is the communication between Cairo and Mecca. With Egypt infected the countries of Southern Europe will take the alarm, and there will probably be the strictest quarantine in all the ports of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. We can only hope that the disease will not spread westward, and that European Government will steadfastly adhere to the terms of the Venice Convention.

THIS is exactly how two of the latest Western apostles of Buddhism in the East appear to a native correspondent:—"Last week there were two new arrivals in Calcutta. They are now staying at the Mahabodhi Society, 2, Creek Row. The Countess de S. Canavarro is an eminent American lady of Catholic Spanish extract. She is elderly—about 50. Her figure is of moderate size. Beautifully slim is her make with a Caucasian cut of her face with a pair of intelligent eyes beaming through a pair of glass while hard at literary job; with symmetrically small forehead surmounted with luxuriant growth of darkish hair knotted on the crown and, in short with a head surcharged with brain. Besides the usual costume of a lady she wears a yellow piece of silk nicely disposed after the fashion of a Salvationist lady lengthwise across the corset front and back and flowing down the knee. She intends giving shortly a series of lectures on (1) the Higher Teachings of Buddhism; (2) Christ a Buddhist; (3) Buddhism, a religion of science; (4) Buddhism not a branch of any religion; (5) Psychology and Philosophy of Buddhism; (6) Esoteric Buddism or Abhidharma; (7) Karma; (8) Nirvana; and (9) Education in Calcutta. She is now a convert to Buddhistic faith and as a Buddhist nun lives on only one vegetarian meal a day. she has a clear distinct voice and is accompanied by a young nun of her faith but of French and Dutch parentage in the person of Miss Sybil La Brooy. She is about 21. She has a fair Eurasian complexion and the silk or cloth appendage like the Countess as indicative of her nunish life, she too is affable and courteous she can talk English and Ceylonese pretty well, read a little of the latter but cannot write it. She acts as an interpreter to her among her Ceylonese surroundings whose country both Meladies are just direct from. They salute after the oriental custom with clasped hands."

As is well known, the late General Von Caprivi refused all offers—and many tempting ones were made to him—to publish his reminiscences. A year ago Professor Max Schneidewin wrote to the General on the subject and urged him to give the world the benefit of his great experience. The General's reply has been published *in extenso* by the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post." In this occurs these passages:—

"It is true that I have had many interesting experiences, and, even, though I may lack the talent to raise my work to the level of excellence attained by French writers of memoirs, my book would not necessarily be dull. There are, however, other difficulties of a personal nature in the way. All that is most interesting in my career I should be obliged to suppress. This would apply not only to the period of my Chancellorship, but also to my activity as Chief of the Admiralty in the three wars, and in the War Ministry. It has been my nature to be of the opposition, and I have not infrequently found myself in disagreement with the most authoritative quarters. These things cannot be narrated without mentioning names."

From articles, &c, which have been published since his death it appears that, in accepting the Chancellorship, Count Caprivi was aware that he was entering on dangerous ground. Writing on December 28, 1894, he observed: "I thank God that I am freed from the chancellorship. They were very difficult years. I am especially thankful that I have emerged from the Office in a passable and, as I think, respectable manner."

THE story of the Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign should

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND CHINA.

RECALL OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Count Canevaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had disavowed and recalled Signor Martino, Minister to China, because he had presented an ultimatum to China on his own initiative, whereas Italy had promised England, and other Powers to avoid force.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, will represent Italy until Signor Martino's successor is appointed.

Count Canevaro also announced that Italy adheres to her resolve concerning the lease of Sanmun, but will do her utmost to avoid using force which would greatly prejudice her friend, England, besides other Powers.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The steamship Oceana from Melbourne homeward bound, has taken a sum of £125,000 in gold for India.

MR. RHODES' VISIT TO BERLIN.

MARCH 15.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Herr von Buelon, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a brilliant company dined at the British Embassy in Berlin, last evening.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD GOES ON LEAVE.

The "Times" learns that Sir Claude Macdonald's state of health makes a short leave of absence from his post imperative.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMON COLONIAL INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires: Some comment has been excited by the changed attitude of the German press, especially of the distinctively colonial jingoistic organs, which so far is the chief result of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' visit to Berlin, and his apparently unaided efforts on behalf of the Cape to Cairo line. Mr. Rhodes seems to have interested Berlin financiers, and it is now possible that an Anglo-German syndicate may be formed to construct railways connecting the German portion of the East African seaboard with the Cape to Cairo trunk line, these subsidiary lines being covered, especially the sections in German territory, by a Government guarantee.

In these schemes the Boers have never been mentioned. Roseate views of the prospects of the African development are taken by Professor Dickbatch in a lecture at the Kriegs Akademie. He eulogised the persistence and ability with which the Soudan Campaign was carried through despite the unprecedentedly unfavourable conditions. General Kitchener's feat of railway construction was by the Professor declared to have been unequalled in the history of warfare.

The leading Berlin papers are filled with many suggestions for furthering the common colonial interests of Great Britain and Germany.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The prospects of the University Boat Race are being keenly canvassed. Cambridge, with Gibbon stroking, retains Smith, Ward and Goldie. At present the crew is a trifle incoherent, but is rapidly improving, and experts promise beautiful style. It is possible they may be favourites. Oxford have changed a man since arriving at Putney. Their tendency is to be somewhat ragged. Fogs are interfering with the practice.

FATHER BRINDLE A BISHOP.

Father Brindle, the well known chaplain of the Soudan, was consecrated Bishop Auxiliary by Cardinal Vaughan, at Rome, on Tuesday.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

General Grenfell inspected 2,000 American troops at Malta, on Thursday, while calling at that port "en-route" to Manila.

ANOTHER FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT YOUNG.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 15.

Lieutenant Young, Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, while playing polo, was thrown from his pony yesterday owing to its having crossed legs. The base of his head struck heavily on the ground, causing a fracture of the skull. He was picked up unconscious, and was bleeding profusely, and conveyed to hospital, but died in a few hours. Lieutenant Young was a popular sporting officer. He obtained his commission in 1893, and served with his regiment in the Tirah. The funeral took place last evening and was conducted with full military honours in the presence of most of his brother officers in the station.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 15.

Lieutenant Blackwood, 2nd South Staffords, has assumed the appointment of Staff Officer, Wellington Depot.

Army Medical Department—Captain J. A. Murison, resigns the service.

Colonel Baird, late Mint Master, will be retired next month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, left here this evening.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, via Karachi, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

The steamer Coromandel from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Moji direct for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 7-16
Bar Silver	27½

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill are understood to have advised that this measure should not be proceeded with in its present form. It is likely, therefore, to be entirely re-cast.

THE MINING REGULATIONS BILL.

The Mining Regulations Bill will be published for information next Monday, but is unlikely to be passed until the next cold weather. Its chief features are the powers it gives for making rules designed for the protection of labour. Some of these are to be made by the Governor-General in Council to apply all over India, others by the local Governments fo provincial application, and others again which will carry with them penal powers, in particular for the mines, for which they will be made in consultation between the local Government and the administration of the mines concerned.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The official plague returns for the week ending 12th instant show 2,434 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, 1,095 being in Bombay City and 224 in Thana. Mysore reports 184 deaths, 127 being in Mysore City and 45 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The Madras Presidency reports 89 deaths, 48 being in North Arcot. Hyderabad reports 11 and the Punjab 9, while the Central Provinces continue clear. Bengal reports 140 deaths, Calcutta having 97 and the remainder being in the districts immediately surrounding that city, many of them, however, only suspected ones.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DARGAI LINE.

The only new Frontier Railway likely to be built next year is the Dargai Line, which will be on a two feet six inches gauge, and will start from the left bank of the river. The river will not be bridged. The line will be equipped with rolling-stock on a light scale.

The Bazaar rumour of an impending loan for the Frontier Railways is, therefore, probably groundless.

LOOTING AT PESHAWAR.

Some thieves were detected attempting to steal rice from the mobilisation godown at Peshawar on the night of the 10th instant. The guard fired, killing one.

WAZIRI RAID.

Nar Jail Ram, a village in the Bannu District, was raided by a large gang of Waziris on the night of the 8th instant. The villagers immediately started in pursuit, but the raiders were well armed and superior in number. They succeeded in carrying off a large amount of plunder.

Sowar Sherif, of the Guides Infantry, was shot dead on the night of the 11th instant, owing, it is believed, to a blood feud.

DACOITY IN FEROZEPORE.

A daring case of dacoity by an armed party of twenty men mounted on camels occurred at Kalian, in the Ferozepore District, on the 5th instant. The police pursued the dacoits and subsequently captured Chaitoo and Maitoo, the two leaders, at Ludhiana. The outlaws were well mounted on horses and camels, and armed with rifles and other weapons, and their method was to attack the village at the time. Mr. Kennedy, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, followed up the dacoits so closely on this occasion, that they had to split up and escape from the Ferozepore District. The leaders were caught on the information given by a traitor.

* Appeared in our second edition of this morning.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR AND THEFT.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mehebatkhan Jankhan, Moolookhan Hoosein, and Shaik Cassum Shaik Abdoola, all Mahomedans, were charged at the instance of Inspector Power, the first accused with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, aged twelve months, from the lawful guardianship of her uncle, Khunoo Dadabhoy, and also with stealing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 35, from the person of the child. The second and third accused were charged with dishonestly receiving, retaining, and disposing of the stolen property.

The complainant is a tin-maker, and resides with his family and relations in a house at Cavel Gully, Oomercary. About six months ago, the first accused, Mehetabkhan, went to reside with the complainant as his sub-tenant. During that period Mehebakbahan, with the consent of the complainant and his sister, used to take the child out for a stroll. On the 13th instant, he took the child out as usual. The child had at the time silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 35 on its person. Mehebakhan carried the little one to the house of his associate, the second accused, who resides in the same locality. The two men then proceeded to the house of the third accused, at Telly Gully. The three accused then hired a victoria and drove to the shop of a Marwaree, named Goolabchund Venichund, at Bhendy Bazar Road. Here Mehebatkhan offered to the Marwaree for sale silver bangles and silver anklets, which they had removed from the person of the child, while at the house of Mool o Hoosein. The Marwaree, not being acquainted with Mehebatkhan refused to buy the ornaments, when Moolookan recommended Mehebat to the Marwaree, saying that he would incur no risk by the purchase of the ornaments. The Marwaree eventually bought the ornaments for Rs. 6-4-0, which sum he handed over to Moolco, who paid the money to Mehebatkhan. The three accused persons then, accompanied by a woman, got into the the victoria and drove to a toddy shop at Dhobie Talao. Here they partook of some toddy and liquor. Mehebatkhan then gave the balance of Rs. 5 to the woman, Yelloo, and the whole party afterwards got into another victoria and proceeded with the child to the house of Yelloo, at Foras Road, where they all remained for the night. The woman found that Mehebat was the worse for liquor and took the child away from him and kept it with her during the night. At 9 o'clock on the night in question the complainant returned home from work, and finding that Mehebatkhan had not returned with the child, he went in search of him. Failing to find any clue either of Mehebat or the child, complainant gave information to the police. The latter upon an inquiry went to the house of the woman and found the child and the three accused there. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of theft, and sentenced Mehebatkhan to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the two others to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS McHARG and W. H. Evans, R. E., are posted to No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers, proceeding to Chitral. Lieutenant Chamie, R. E., is posted to the North-Western Railway on return from duty with No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers, Khyber Brigade.

Colonel Yule has been granted an extension of 12 months in command of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Petley, Unattached List, doing duty with the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

Major Davidson, on completion of the term of his appointment in the Ordnance Department, has been posted to No. 11 Company Western Division, R. A.

Major Fendall, 15th Field Battery, has been appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery at Rawalpindi.

Captain Symonds, on completion of the Staff College course, has been posted to the 5th Field Battery at Saugor, and ordered to embark at once.

Lieutenant Kendall has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay, and Lieutenant Sherer, Instructor of Gundery, Hooghly Defences.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been placed under orders for India for a tour of duty and been posted to the commands mentioned;—to the Punjab, Major Butt and Lieutenant Poe; to Bengal, Major Adamson; to Madras, Major J. S Davidson.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A CÆSAR WITH A STRONG HAND.

WILL THERE BE A REVOLUTION?

ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT A GENERAL.

M. DEROULEDE IN TROUBLE.

PARIS, FEB. 24.

As was to be expected M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has raked up a batch of his usual statements against M. Loubet. He published on Saturday morning in the "Echo de Paris" a Panama story in which M. Loubet played a part. It is impossible to pass over his charges in silence, however fatuous they are, because we are sure to hear of them again. They amount to this—that M. Loubet, being Minister of the Interior, asked M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire not to issue certain warrants against Panamists before speaking to him. This was said, he admits, in the form of a friendly request. It is admitted, on the other hand, by the "Eclair" and other papers opposed to M. Loubet, that he acted in this manner under instructions from President Carnot, who dreaded lest hasty action should involve the Republic in a crisis. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire drove to the Ministry of the Interior a little after five. M. Loubet kept him waiting until a few minutes after six, the time after which warrants can no longer be served. He was very angry, as he wanted to arrest Baron de Reinach. It was a Saturday and nothing could be done till Monday. It is not suggested that M. Loubet uttered a word in favour of the great Panama wire-puller. On Sunday, however, Baron Reinach committed suicide, and M. Loubet is charged with having saved him from arrest. This accusation is not too absurd for other Nationalist papers, who repeat this conclusion without mentioning the facts, and in a few weeks time we may expect the ignorant portion of the public to think of the new President as the Minister who saved Baron Reinach from imprisonment. A second charge in the article is that M. Loubet, in the course of the same interview, asked him to shut his eyes to the case of one of the Deputies on the list of 104. We have only M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's word for this, and the mere charge is valueless unaccompanied by the circumstances with which it is connected. It is not suggested that M. Loubet had any personal reasons for this course in which he was again probably carrying out the instructions of President Carnot. And there you have the worst that can be said of M. Loubet, after a busy political career of a quarter of a century by the greatest maligner in France. Yet the "Libre Parole" branded M. Loubet on Saturday as a Panama-Dreyfusite candidate, having the effrontery to remark that he was supported as such by M. Joseph Reinach, Zadok Kahn, the Chief Rabbi of France, and Dreyfus himself. Yet Nationalist organs have to admit that not one word or deed of M. Loubet's can be connected with Dreyfusism. Not even a single shrug of the shoulders, or a single smile can be brought home to him during the Dreyfus debates in the Senate, not a private remark in the lobby. Nothing.

The real objection of the Nationalists is that he is not pledged to go against Dreyfus. Their heads have been turned by victories due to the weakness of the Government, and they thought they were now in a position to "boss" France. They won another victory on Saturday morning when M. Dupuy yielded to anti-Semitic clamour, gave Herr Frischhauer, Correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse," notice of his expulsian from France. Herr Frischhauer, a Catholic Austrian, asked the reason. He was told on account of the general tone of his letters on Dreyfus, M. Dupuy being unable to point to a single unwarrantable passage. If the Dreyfus drama has become a national crisis this is largely owing to the shufflings and double dealings of M. Meline. He deserved the honour of being put forward as a candidate by the Nationalists, Monarchists, and enemies of law and order. M. Meline's hesitations on Friday and Saturday dismayed and angered the Nationalists. "His conduct is still a riddle to us," is the general verdict of his supporters. If the reader will come with me behind the scenes, I think I will be able to clear up the mystery. For some time past a belief had been growing that in a few weeks M. Faure, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state, would be compelled to resign.

Who was to be his successor? Several party leaders suggested the name of M. Loubet. This arrangement was made without the knowledge of the President of the Senate, and it would not be surprising if M. Meline were to some extent privy to it. I can only account on this assumption for his conduct, which Nationalists still describe as incomprehensible. When the candidature was offered to him on Friday he declined, then wavered, accepted, declined on Friday night to the dismay of the Nationalists, reaccepted on Saturday morning, half declined again, and then at the last moment withdrew altogether, allowing, however, his followers to vote for him. M. Meline never had much of a chance, because Republicans have taken to heart the lesson from the case of M. Faure—and it was a severe lesson—that a President elected with the help of Monarchists and dependent on their support, cannot do his full duty to the Republic. It was significant of the present inflamed state of a portion of French opinion that among outside candidates was Colonel Monteil, who on the strength of having slaughtered a few negroes in West Africa, offered himself as candidate of the Army. Major Marchand has not yet safely got through the highlands of Abyssinia, or he would have been the candidate.

M. Deroulede has been calling for a Cæsar with a strong hand. The Cæsar has not appeared, but a strong hand has struck him. He has been arrested, and will probably be tried for trying to incite soldiers to sedition. He was pounced upon this evening at the gate of the barracks of Reuilly, near Pere-Lachaise, whither he had followed a regiment of soldiers, and is now in the lock-up adjacent to that barrack. Deputy Habert, also in detention, was arrested in the Faubourg St. Antoine at the corner of the Rue de Reuilly. He had been at a meeting called by members of the League of Patriots in the Cafe Arago. M. Millevoye was also arrested at half-past five on the Boulevard Montmartre. He and a group round him were cheering generals on their way from the funeral. As M. Milevoye rushed forward to throw up his hat, and cheered, a number of friends conveniently posted near him, accentuated his manifestation by crying "Vive Milevoye!" The Prefect of Police had in the morning given orders to the force to arrest no matter whom, if they found him sowing sedition. M. Millevoye's arrest led to a great commotion on the Boulevard Montmartre, which has been for some days a storm centre. He was taken to the station-house in the Rue Drouot. While he was being led off there faction fights went on all round. All the Bonapartists would seem to have agreed to meet there. The crowd was Derouledist and cried "Vive l'Armee," as the police laid about with batons. Of course many arrests took place. Reserves at all the police stations and mayoralties in the centre of the town are doubled. Repeated police charges have been made since the deputy for Passy wass taking to the lock-up.

The great object of the fishers in troubled water is to force the Government to proclaim the state of siege. It may be asked what becomes of the deputies' immunity. That immunity ceases when the person enjoying it is caught in the act of breaking the law. Derouledes' manifesto addressed to the members of his league is as follows: Patriots,—We wished to honour the memory and respectfully follow the funeral of the President of the Republic, Felix Faure, who, after fighting for France in 1870, founded with Henri Martin, Gambetta, and Carnot the League of Patriots. Yesterday we declared our resolve to tolerate no disorder or seditious cry at the funeral of the head of the State who was the first Vice-President of our association. At the last moment, and after we had been entered in the list of the societies admitted in the procession, the Government informs us that it forbids our homage and excludes the patriots of the league from a national ceremony where the men of no country and the insulters of the Army, the Senate, and the Criminal Chamber or the Court of Cassation will have their place. We appealed to calm, to order, to concord. There you see the reply of the Parliamentarians. Let the people of Paris be the judge. Vive l'Armee! Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique! It was last night anticipated that disorderly attempts would be made at Pere-Lachaise just after the funeral as the Senators, Deputies, and members of the Court of Cassation were leaving the cemetery. The forecast has been justified in the attempts which led to the arrest of MM. Deroulede, Habert, and Millevoye. It would be hard for an advocate in good faith to contend that the Government have overstepped legality in arresting the chief agitators of the League of Patriots. Deroulede is held abroad to be a madman. His character here is not that of either lunatic or simpleton. In short, his madness is supposed to hide method. He made a rather clever move yesterday as chairman of the League of Patriots. It was to obtain leave to appear with a delegation of that body in the funeral procession.

Before Millevoye began to cheer the Generals an eye-witness tells me youngesters, probably students and dirty fellows, went tramping up and down crying "Conspuez Loubet," "Panama Premier," "Vive l'Armee." They then went to make demonstrations before the offices of the Dreyfusite papers in the neighbourhood. The staff answered by placarding on the windows such counterblasts as "Abas la calotte!" "Vive la Liberte!" This led to a good deal of effervescence, and another demostration against M. Loubet. The police, threatened with overpowering numbers, used their batons and made arrests. The Millevoye demonstration took place at about the same time. Had Millevoye been able to come up to the Generals and shake hands, the manifestants, thinking the Army with them, might have broken bounds. From that juncture up to seven o'clock, the Boulevard Montmartre was in a state of indescribable agitation. One's ears were deafened with the cries of "Conspuez Loubet." But as seven drew nigh violence seemed to abate. Manifestants, no doubt, felt the pangs of hunger.

The true reason of M. Deroulede's arrest is as follows: As the troops were leaving Pere-Lachaise M. Deroulede went up to General Roget and said, "General, you are one of our good friends. March with us on the Elysee." General Roget at first seemed not to understand. The poet-deputy repeated what he had said, and laid his hand on the General. "Come come," was General Roget's answer, "pas de blague," and he removed M. Deroulede's hand. The conversation was overheard. M. Deroulede was followed and arrested shortly after. He was at a barrack haranguing soldiers, and is now in the hands of the military authorities. As he is a civilian he, however, will have a civil trial, martial law not being proclaimed.

At six o'clock a demonstration took place in front of the "Libre Parole" offices. This led to some disturbance. At about half-past six, the police arrested several individuals who began shouting "Panama!" and "Down with Loubet!" M. Lucien Millevoye, Deputy for the Seine, interfering to save one of his friends from being taken into custody, was himself taken in charge and removed to the police station in the Rue Drouot. A sergeant of police, while arresting another man for shouting "Down with Loubet," was seriously wounded in the thigh by a blow from a sword-stick, and had to be taken to a neighbouring chemist's shop. The struggle between the opposing parties meanwhile grew more serious and the crowd overflowed into the roadway, fighting with sticks. The Police Commissioner then ordered his men to disperse the rioters and clear the terrace in front of the Jouffroy Brewery, which was occupied by anti-Semites. This operation was greeted with loud cheers by the opposing party, who cried "Vive Loubet!" The anti-Semites were then driven back into the Rue Viviani.

English readers must be puzzled by the strange contradictions now witnessed in France, on one day some catastrophe or other apparently presaging a crisis, the successfull manœuvre of Orleanist or Bonapartist faction, or well-carried-out conspiracy a la Boulanger, and on the next comes a sweeping majority for sober Republicanism—indisputable evidence of Republican steadfastness and unanimity. How are these anomalies to be accounted for? Without doubt, by the power of the French schoolmaster. We must remember that a generation has now grown up under the regime of absolutely free, unsectarian, and historic—i. e., anti-dynastic—education. Since the foundation of the Republic every commune throughout the country has been provided with schools, the result being that every boy and girl educated by the State acquires a knowledge of French history. Here are a few facts particularly emphasized in elementary school-books. The first Empire ended in Waterloo, the second in Sedan. The Bourbon Restoration was effected simply and solely by armed intervention of foreign Powers. By no wish of the French nation was Louis XVIII. called to the throne.

Louis Philippe, after being loaded with favours by Charles X., wormed himself into the confidence of his antagonists and finally betrayed him taking his place. (See Histoire de France a l'usage des Ecoles Primaires par F. A. Aulard et A Debidour.) Such brief statements are of course enlarged upon and explained by the teachers. Little likely that he minces matters when on the subject of the Deux Decembre. And how tempting the following text for a Republican discourse: "Thus ended in shame," write the authors just quoted, an Empire founded on crime. Such was the price France had to pay (Sedan and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine) for having twenty years before surrendered her liberties."

Equally suggestive as a theme is what may be called the Sedan of the Orleanist dynasty, that barter of birthright for a mess of pottage. No need here to enter into details. We all know that when the fortunes of France seemed desperate, the Orleanist princes clamoured for their millions confiscated by Louis Napoleon. They were paid, and never did the Republic make a better bargain! The so-called "House of France" got its money and its final conge. We must mix with all sorts and conditions of people in the provinces to realise the force of Republican conviction, the immense, the deepseated power of the scoolmaster. For the village pedagogue is no uninstructed braggart, above all things he is absolutely independent of the priest and in his person opposes a most formidable obstacle to sacerdotalism. The attitude of cure and maitre d'ecole, if not of open antagonism, remains necessarily the mistrust and dislike. When things are made the best of, the pair stand much in the relation to each other as did English rector and meeting parson fifty years ago.

The schoolmaster's position, materially speaking, is modest enough, but he enjoys consideration of all but village "ultras," and finds congenial society in that of maire and juge de pax. When any rural festivity takes place, a marriage for instance, he helps to make affairs go off brilliantly and waltzes away merrily with the rest. The Ferry Laws are not in the least likely to be revoked and it is the Ferry Laws that have preserved France from clerical rule. And so at least we believe will they preserve the Republic from plots and pretenders The Jesuit College may number its pupils by the thousand, but it is by millions that the village school enrols its youthful Republicans Immense therefoore is the weight of the schoolmaster—weight even lent to the cause of free institutions and liberty of concience. It is on these grounds that are to be deplored the hasty generalizations of outsiders, the credence put on this side of the channel in any rumours of a Buonopartist or Orleanist restoration. Such news emanating from a friendly nation are greatly resented in France

The order of expulsion from France against the Paris correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" is stated by well-informed papers to be a hint from M. Dupuy to all foreign correspondents in Paris. For some time past the "Libre Parole" has complained of the tone of Herr Berthold Frischauer's letters on the "Affair." This severe step against a foreign correspondent has caused astonishment in political circles, except among M. Dupuy's immediate following and among the anti-Semites. It is like locking the stable after the horse is stolen. If the object is to frighten foreign correspondents into adopting the views of the "Libre Parole," then it is too late. The fact that Dreyfus was sentenced to lose his honour and his liberty after a simulacrum of a trial is as well known to foreigners of every nation as to M. Dupuy himself, who was Minister in the same Cabinet as General Mercier, who brought about the condemnation by illegal means. If every foreign correspondent in Paris were expelled to-morrow, this and the other facts of the Dreyfus case with which M. Dupuy and foreigners are acquainted, would still be, as M. Quesnay Deaurepaire would say, matters of public knowledge.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Vlegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

The chairman informed the Committee that as the High Court had ruled that power of attorney was necessary in cases where subordinate officers conducted prosecutions on behalf of the Municipality, the Commissioner asked that the seal of the Corporation be affixed to the power of attorney authorising Messrs. Kaikhushro Pestonji Bhedwar, Nowrosji Hormusji Katrak and Hari Bhiccaji, Superintendents of streets and buildings, to admit execution and do all things necessary or expedient for registration, under Act III. of 1877, of any document executed by the Municipal Corporation or in favour of the Municipal Corporation.

The seal was affixed as applied for.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

The Committee considered report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1435, dated the 11th May 1893, to visit the site of the proposed road from Mahim Bazar Road to the Health Department Stables at Mahim and to report whether the lane in question belonged to Government. The Committee reported that they had visited the site and made careful enquiries as to the ownership of the land, but that the only definite information they had been able to find regarding it is in a letter, dated 28th May 1896, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, in which it was stated that the land in question was not included in any private holding, that it originally belonged to Government, and that it had been used for many years past as a public road. It seemed to the Sub-Committee from this letter that Government did not now claim ownership of this land.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji, seconded by Mr. Shroff, it was resolved to approve and adopt the report and forward a copy to the Commissioner with the request that he would arrange for the repair of the road.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE weekly competition took place on Wednesday morning, at 200 and 300 yards. Following so closely on the shoot, yesterday, only a small number came up. Herbert with 27 at the first distance and Sergt-Major Downing with 23 at the second were the best. The full scores are:—

19TH COMPETITION—200 yards.

L Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	24c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20

a. handicapped 8 points, b handicapped 2 points winner o spoon, and c handicapped 4 points.

20TH COMPETITION—300 yards.

Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	25b
L Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23c
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	18

a. handicapped 4 points winner of spoon, b handicapped 4 points, c handicapped 8 points.

PREVIOUS WINNERS AND SCORES.

Nov 1831—Lce Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	87a
April 1892—Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	90a
Nov 1892—Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	90a
April 1893—Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	83a
Nov 1893—Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	71
April 1894—Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	74
Nov 1894—Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	72
April 1895—Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	73
Aug 1895—Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	66
April 1896—Vol A M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	69
Nov 1896—Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	66
April 1897—Vol J F Fry, G I P Ry Vols	75
Aug 1897—C P O W D Hill, Royal Navy	74
Aug 1898—L Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	82
Oct 1898—C P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	80
March 1899—L Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	78

a. Bisley Marking.

THE BUNDER CUP.

The shoot for the "Bunder Cup," presented by Mr. W. B. Green, of the Apollo Bunder came off on Tuesday morning, and seven Lee-Metfords and one Martini rifle took part. Good scores were the order, and Lance-Corpl. Herbert made the good score of 78. Pinegar, of the Royal Navy, being a good second with 76. The Martini in the hands of the veteran, Colour-Sergeant Black, was well up with 75. The full scores were:—

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Gd. Tti
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25	26	27	78a
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	27	25	24	76b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24	25	26	75
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27	23	25	75
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24	24	26	74
C P Officer G Bishop, Royal Navy	24	24	25	73
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	23	26	72
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	24	25	20	69

a. winner of Bunder Cup, Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal and 2 Silver Spoons for best score 500 and 600 yards, b winner of 1 Silver spoon for best score at 200 yards.

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI AGAIN.

SHARE TRANSACTION.

A SUIT which presents some novel features has just been decided in the District Court of Coimbatore. In 1889 a Company with a capital of six lakhs was started in Coimbatore to build a Cotton Spinning Mill. Bhagavan Dasji, the Mahant of Tirupati, applied for shares to the value of one lakh of rupees, and these shares were allotted to him and were registered in his name. He paid Rs. 50,000 in calls upon these shares. The Mahant then got into trouble in connection with some treasure at Tirupati and was sentenced to imprisonment. He nominated a successor named Mahabier Dasji and made over to him all the Tirupati property. This successor, Mahabier Dasji, regarded these shares as part of the temple property and he continued to pay the calls on the shares. He paid Rs. 6,000, making a total of Rs. 62,000. He then asked the Directors of the Company to register these shares in his name. The Directors in 1891 replied that they would do this if the Mahant procured a transfer from his predecessor, Bhagavan Dasji, or gave a bond of indemnity to the Company against any claim the predecessor might make. At this stage the Mahant lost his temper and said that if the shares were not registered in his name he should pay no more calls on them. The Directors replied that in that case the shares would be forfeited. The Directors then gave formal notice to the predecessor, Bhagavan Dasji, and sent an extra copy of the notice to the Mahant, and in May, 1892, forfeited the shares. After three years had passed the shares were sold by the Company to other persons at five per cent. premium. Thus the Company gained the Rs. 62,000 paid on these shares and Rs. 5,000 premium, or Rs. 67,000 in all. The Mahant Mahabier Dasji then died and was succeeded by the present Mahant. In May, 1898, just within six years of the date of forfeiture, the Mahant filed a suit against the Company, asking that the shares be registered in his name and that the forfeiture of the shares be cancelled. The suit was heard a few days ago, when Mr. Eardly Norton contended that the calls were paid from Tirupati money, that the shares were the property of the Mahant for the time being and that notice sent to Bhagavan Dasji, the ex-Mahant, was bad and rendered the forfeiture invalid. The District Judge held that whatever may have been the merits of the Mahant's case, his cause of action arose in 1891 when the Directors refused to register the shares in his name, and that as more than six years had elapsed, the suit was time-barred. We believe that an appeal against this decision will be made to the High Court. For the present the Company has a decision in its favour, and perhaps it may have been strictly within its legal rights; but we think that the whole affair is unfortunate. There have been great hopes of late that the inveterate habit of hoarding in this country was giving way and that a habit of investment would arise and would be the financial salvation of India. It was a grand step in that direction when the Mahant of Tirupati was persuaded to invest a lakh of rupees in a Limited Liability Company. But the result is deplorable. The one fact that will remain in the memory of the Hindu public is that the Company got Rs. 62,000 from the Tirupati Devastanam; and this story, we fear, will confirm many a waverer in his old fashioned ideas that sovereigns buried under the earth are the most secure provision for the future.—*Madras Mail.*

GYMKHANA TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

THE final tie of the Marryat Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup Tournament will be played on Friday evening, between Captain J. G. Greig and Mr. W. Reid.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SAILING RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT.

Yachts Handicap race.—Start at 3-20 p. m. Course No. 5—Tonnth Class race for Mr. Hopkin's Cup. Start at 3-15. Course No. 8.

Entries for the Cup race close to-day at noon while those for Yachts race will close at noon, to-morrow.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

PRIZE LIST.

The Judging Committee have awarded the following Prizes, &c., to the Exhibitors named:—

(Only Pictures competing have been considered, and no comment has been made on professional work.)

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS (value Rs. 109 each).

1. For the best Landscape in any medium. Major C. L. Wilson. No. 14.—Twilight near Serinagar.

2. For the best Figure subject in any medium.—Not awarded.

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

3. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life in Oil-colours. Mrs. Mary Bruce. No. 269.—"Still Life."

4. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life in Water-colours.—Not awarded.

5. For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium).—Not awarded.

6. For the best pair of Sketches in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.—Not awarded.

7. For the best pair of Sketches in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. Major C. L. Wilson. Nos. 8 and 30.—Sunny Bank, Murree; and on the Cart Road, Murree.

8. For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons. S. D. Satwalkar. No. 460.—Study in Crayon.

9. For the best Architectural Drawing. Govind Gangadhar Ganpule. No. 312.—"Tean Sondya Ganpati's Temple, Poona.

10. For the best Model in any material. A Trindade. No. 468.—Head from life.

11. For the best Photograph, printed by any process. Lt.-Col. Macpherson. No. 331.—View, Kashmir.

12. For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.—Not awarded.

MONEY PRIZES.

HIS EXCELLNCY THE GOVERNOR.

13. For the best Picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 100). Col. Strahen. No. 71.—Himalayan Pine Forest near Deoban.

H. H. MARTANDA VARMA, FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

14. For the best Landscape in Oils with Figures by a Native of India (Rs. 70). C. Raja Raja Varma. No. 203.—Lohogad Hill.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

15. For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject) (Rs. 100). Major C. L. Wilson. No. 8.—Sunny Bank, Murree.

16. For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 75). M. F. Pittawalla. No. 171.—A Gardener's Daughter.

17. For the best Model in Plaster or *Terra Cotta* by a Native of India (Rs. 75). G. L. Joshi. No. 471.—A Study.

18. For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 50). Samuel R. Samuel. No. 35.—Fountain, Jacob's Circle.

THE HON'BLE

colours of any Socio-religious Hindu Procession such as Marriage, &c. (Rs. 50). K. R. Rane. No. 46a.

MR. DAVID GOSTLING.

49. For the best Oil-painting in the Exhibition of an Indian scene, containing a human Figure or group of Figures, the landscape, foreground or house, interior to be fully painted in size not less than 24 inches in length or height (Rs. 100). Mrs. Mary Bruce. No. 224.—Hook Swinging.

DR. D. A. DE MONTE.

50. For the best Sketch in Oil or Water-colours of any part of Bandora, painted by an East Indian of the Bombay Presidency (Rs. 50).—Not awarded.

51. For the best Portrait or Figure Painting or Still-life Scene in Oil or Water-colour, painted by an East Indian of Bombay Presidency (Rs. 50).—Not awarded.

Highly Commended.—Nos. 5, 26, 40, 47, 52, 75, 79, 89, 104, 108, 133, 138, 221, 234, 284, 294, 301, 303, 310, 334, 335, 352, 418.

Commended.—Nos. 3, 4, 13, 20, 31, 46, 54, 61, 66, 74, 86, 88, 114, 117, 118, 124, 136, 153, 176, 188, 193, 211, 226, 239, 259, 321, 369, 387, 401, 321, 426, 432.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY 14TH MARCH.

The Horse Hurdle's—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
Mr Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin
Mr P Fischer's b aus g Atlas Moth
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow
Mr A Powell's br aus g Alfred by Highlander—A King Alfred mare

The New Market Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A M's b aus g Marwari
Mr F Cowie's b aus g Marengo
Captn Benn's b aus m Antoinette
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman"
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck"

The Ascot Stakes—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 13 3 5-8
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 13 3
Mr D D's c a p Muktar
Captn Young's b ch m My Fancy
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios 14"
Mr Sutherland's b a g Goldfinch 13 2 1-2

Selling Race—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 13 3 5-8 Rs. 500
Mr Farmer's g a p Dacca 13 1 1-4 Rs. 1,200
Mr E A Davur's g a g Mizpah 13 3 1-4 Rs 700
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000
Mr Essa A Wahad's b ch m Krishna 14 Rs. 800
Mr Jusufa ly Mahomed's b a p Driver 13 1 3-4 Rs. 700
Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman 13 3 Rs. 1,000

Consolation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Benn's g a p The Clown 13 1 3-4
Mr D D's g a p Chawbau
Captn Young's g a g Electric
Mr S A W's g a g Arbid 13 2 1-2
Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate 13 2
Mr Sutherland's b a g Goldfinch 13 2 1-2

The New Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Abdool Wahad Kusram's b a p Caulder 13 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Sweet William 13 2
Mr Lyndon's b a g Mizpah 13 1 3-4
Mr S A W's g a p Steward 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13 2
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 L
Mr Hajee Ali Khader's b a p Lightning 13-2
Mr A Martin's b a p London 13 2
Mr Mahomed H Ebraim's g a p Admiral 13 3-4
Mr Sutherland's ch a p Webster 13 2

Amateur Scurry—Distance 3 furlongs.
Mr Benn's g a p Twilight 13 1 7-8
Mr Farmer's g a p Dacca 13 1-4
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II 13 1 1-2
Mr S A W's b a g Rejected 13 3
Mr W Macleod's g a g Murfees 13 2 3-4
Mr Howard's Novelty
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13 2
Mr Jackson's ch a g Nife 13 2 3-4
Mr Syed Ra heed's g a g Vaker Mahomed 13 2 3-4
Aga S Shah's b a g Sheen 13 2 1-2
Captn Wilkinson's b a g Moslem 13 2 3-4"
Mr Hamood Aboobahai's b a p Mutiag 13 1
Mr C M Coates' b a p Brown Stout 13-1

* Entered by wire.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING—BOMBAY 25TH MARCH.

The Dealers Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25 For maiden horses and all horses landed since 1st July 1894. Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.

The Maiden Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25. For maiden A and C B galloways 14 hands and under. Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.

New Galloway Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab Galloways 14 hands and under landed since 1st August 1898 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties. Winner race value Rs. 180 once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. Allowance Galloways which have not won race Rs. 180 5 lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

The Worlies Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B's 13·3 and under. Handicap. Distance half mile.

The Mahalaxmi Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25. For English and Australian ponies which have not won race value Rs. 180 at Bombay Extra Meetings 1898-99 and all Arab and C B ponies. Handicap. Distance half mile.

Selling Race—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 2nd 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C B ponies which have not won race value Rs. 180 at Bombay Extra Meetings 1898-99 and all Arab ponies landed since 1st August 1898, 132 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 8st. W I 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Ponies landed since 1st Augus: 1898 allowed 5. Distance half mile.

The Magdala Cup. Winner Cup value Rs. 150 presented by the officers of H. M. S. Magdala, with Rs. 20 to second and Rs. 25 to third from the Fund. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13·3 and under the property of officers in the Army, Navy or Government services and members of the Byculla Bombay and Yacht Clubs. Weight Handicap (Welter). Distance 1 mile. G G Rs. Entrance free to close 21st March 1899.

N.B.—The Meeting on 5th April 1899 will be held under the old rules W. I. T. C.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING—BOMBAY 8TH APRIL.

The Final Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 25. For all Horses. Handicap. Distance 5 furlongs.

The Consolation Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab Horses. Handicap. Distance 1mile.

The Beginners Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August 1898. For Penalties Winner race value Rs. 180 once 7lbs. oftener 1 stone allowance galloways 7lbs. Horses which have not started for race value Rs. 180 and upwards 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

The Mixed Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 25. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 14 hands and under and maidens of other classes 12. 3 and under Handicap Distance half mile.

The Farewell Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 25. For arab and C. B. galloways 13·3 and under. Handicap Distance 1 furlongs.

Selling Race—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 50 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C B's 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 180 since 10th April 1898 and all Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st August 1898.

14 hands entered for Rs. 1200 to carry 10st 7lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600 galloways landed since 1st August 1898 allowed 5lbs. Distance half mile.

The Ladies' Plate—Winner Rs. 100, 2nd Rs. 25 and 3rd Rs. 10 For Arab and C. B. galloways 13.3 and under Weight Handicap Distance 1½ miles G. Rs. Entry Rs. 5 to close Tuesday. 4th April.

THE LOSS OF THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP CHINA.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE OFFICERS.

In the Admiralty Court on Thursday 23 February, the case of the stranded P. and O. steamship China came up on an application for re-hearing by the Board of Trade.—Mr. Spokes asked that Mr. Frederick Crossley who represented about thirty passengers, might be added as a party to the proceedings. He alleged that a written compaint had been made to the company's agent at Colombo, shortly before the accident, as to drinking amongst the officers.—The President infromed Mr. Spokes he might repeat his application when he could indicate the evidence he had in support of his allegations.—The Attorney-General, for the Board of Trade, explained that at the Aden inquiry an officer of the court had had no merchant service experience, and was, therefores, disqualified. This necessitated the re-opening of the inquiry. The second mate of the China had been censured without having had the slightest opportunity of being heard in his defence. After the examination of the captain and officers, counsel stated that the efforts to obtain a witness in regard to the allegations against the officers had failed Counsel for the steamship company demanded that the charges be either withdrawn or an opportunity be afforded of refuting them. Counsel thereupon unreservedly withdraw the charges. Judgment was reserved.

THE "Revue du Cercle Militaire" has lately published an appreciative account of the battle of Omdurman. After giving details of the composition of the forces and particulars of the advance, our contemporary expresses suprise that the Dervishes did not occupy Shabluka and the Jebel Royam, because the heights thereabout dominate the surrounding country. Master of the position the Khalifa might have intercepted the gunboats at the cataract, and thus have impeded the Sirdar's march. What determined the strategy of the Dervishes, the *Revue* concludes, was that the position indicated was too far in advance of the base of operations so that the line of retreat might have been endangered. It might have been expected, however, that the Khalifa would concentrate his forces in an entrenched camp at Kerreri, and this, says the "Revue," he would have done, but that the Anglo-Egyptian Army marched so rapidly that he was taken by surprise. For the rest, our contemporary gives a very sufficient account of the incidents of the engagement without offering any criticism of special moment. It remarks that the battle of Omdurman did not complete the campaign, since a body of troops advanced in the gunboats to Fashoda there to find flying the tricolour which had been carried by a handful of men across a hostile country after a thousand difficulties surmounted at great and unheard of sacrifices.

THE NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE LAND-OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the northern portion of the Island are included Parel, Dadur, Mahim, Worlee, Matunga and Sion. In a commercial and industrial city like Bombay an abrupt change in the centres of population cannot of course be brought about without creating serious inconvenience to the mill-hands and other industrial classes whose residential quarters are at a considerable distance from the places of their daily labour. In some cases, perhaps, the local industries might be hampered, if not actually paralysed. In order to obviate this difficulty there should be cheap railway train service between the northern and the southern portions of the Island, running every five minutes for a few hours in the morning and a few hours in the evening. When the population will be spread over a greater area than it occupies at present, there can be no doubt that it will be profitable for the railways and absolutely necessary for the convenience of a big city like Bombay to have trains running constantly for the locomotion of the people between the northern and the southern parts of the island. To give a wider field for the spread of population, the constant train service may be further extended to Salsette, thus placing at the disposal of the poor classes an immense tract of open land which they are sure to secure at a very cheap rental. If new railway stations were opened at Worlee and in the centre of Mahim the expansion of our city towards the north will be greatly accelerated; and tramway lines along the new streets opened out would also greatly facilitate passenger traffic.

The schemes of the trust now before the public deserve the careful consideration of the house-owners. For the sake of clearness I will divide these schemes into two categories. In the first category is included that portion of the properties absolutely required for the opening out of new streets or widening of the old ones; and in the second category the remaining portion of the properties required for frontages and from which it is expected that the Trust will realize very substantial profits to cover the expenses required to open out roads, which will of course be an unprofitable investment. Since the beneficent intentions of Government are known to the house-owners, it will simply be absurd on their part to oppose the opening out of new streets or the widening of old ones in the city. The question assumes quite a different complexion when the Trust has declared its intention to purchase properties wholesale in order to cover the expenses of the first category of the scheme, namely, opening of new streets. From what has been published of the proceedings of the several meetings of house-owners in the newspapers, we find that they unanimously object to parting with their properties for frontages. It is a well known fact that the love of the Indian people for their ancestral homes is so great that no other decision could have been expected from them. While rejecting almost unanimously the proposal to allow the Trust to purchase properties for the frontages, the house-owners unfortunately make no practical suggestion as to how the scheme is to be made self-supporting. Though under its present circumstances with an empty Municipal exchequer Bombay may ask as a favour for a special grant from the Imperial Treasury, it is certain that the Imperial Exchequer from its traditional policy may not come to its help. Therefore, the house-owners have to choose between two alternatives, either they must part with some of their properties for frontages or allow an increase of taxation to cover the cost of acquiring properties for the opening out of new streets or widening old ones. Judging from the feelings of the house-owners, the inference is that they will reluctantly accept the second alternative rather than part with their ancestral homes. And seeing that the object of the Trust is not nullified by the non-acquirement of the properties for frontages, Government may well take thefeelings of the house-owners in due consideration and make the scheme self supporting and avoid the purchase of properties for frontages. The New Trust will require money gradually as they begin operations for the several improvements. Under the present favourable condition of the money market, with Government paper going up, with Exchange steady and strong, and with a prospect of its being fixed, the 4½ lakhs of rupees which the Bombay Municipality will annually place at the disposal of the Trust, the latter will be able to raise a crore and a-half of rupees in the London market at three per cent., or perhaps even at a lesser rate. If this financial forecast is realized, even in the event of war, the profits realized from the sale of the Trust properties at Chowpatty and in the northern portions of the island coupled, if necessary, by a further increase of one per cent., will amply cover the cost as well as the working expenses of the Trust and thus make the Trust self-supporting without purchasing properties for frontages. The investment of the capital raised in the London market at three per cent. will at least realize seven per cent. on the properties purchased and improved by the Trust and thus bring an income of ten and a-half lakhs, and deducting the original interest of four and a-half lakhs, will give a net receipt of six lakhs, and with a further additional taxation, if necessary, of one per cent., the total receipts will be as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Receipt from Municipal contribution at two per cent.	4 1-2
Receipt from investment of a crore and a half, at seven per cent.	10 1-2
Receipt from further Municipal contribution, at one per cent.	2 1-4
Total...	17 1-4
Deduct interest at 3 per cent. on one and half crore	4 1-2
Nett...	12 3-4

This sum is more than sufficient to enable the Trust to raise a further sum of about four crores in the London market at 3 per cent., and thus solve the financial problem and do away with the necessity for purchasing frontages. Out of the profits from this sum a sinking-fund would be established. It may here be added that if the lands at Queen's Road and other localities handed over by Government to the Trust were allowed to be built upon they would surely yield a very handsome income to the Trust which may be roughly calculated at about two and a-half lakhs. In this case there would be no need for a further taxation. As, however, the Trust is not at present in a mood to allow the said land to be built upon, the additional taxation is suggested as above.

It will be well if the works be taken in hand not all at once, but one by one, so that demolition and construction may go on simultaneously and there need be no inconvenience in providing dwelling accommodation for people in the city.

PLAGUE CENTRES.

There are, however some quarters in the city which are universally regarded as plague centres, and if the Trust makes up its mind to take up such quarters in order to improve them it will certainly be better than locking up capital in frontages for an indefinite period and with no sure prospect of an early profit. For example, as pointed out by the Municipal Corporation, the worst portions of Mandvie are omitted in the Carnac Bridge scheme.

In conclusion, I shall only state that it will be more useful if the house-owners confine their energies to bring about the operations of the new Trust in such a way as will secure market values for their properties and make such practical suggestions as will satisfy their just and fair demands without creating unnecessary obstructions in the way of the Trust. To bring about this desirable end, it would be well if the house-owners would appoint a representative committee from among themselves which would from time to time consider the *pros* and *cons* of the different proposals of the Trust and make practical suggestions on the same. As for the assessment of the values of the properties, it would strengthen the hands of the Tribunal if Government were to appoint a few assessors from among the house-owners themselves and two engineers, such persons who from their personal experience of the valuation of properties in general in the different localities in Bombay would be in a position to justly and impartially value them, much of the suspicion and panic would disappear and confidence would be restored in the operations of the Trust.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

WITHIN the next three weeks Messrs. Nisbet and Company will bring out the autobiography of Mr. Felix Moscheles. The book, which will be published in New York by Messrs. Harper, contains many reminiscences of Mazzini, Mendelssohn, the Brownings, and others. The author, who is a painter and writer, as well as musician, has travelled much. Among the foreign subjects of his book is the Paris Commune, the career of which he watched on the spot.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their third report and the audited balance-sheet of the company for its second official year ended 30th June 1898. Since the date of the second report your directors have issued the third and final call of Rs. 250 per share. It is with feelings of very deep regret that your directors have to record the sad and untimely death of their able colleague, the late lamented Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., which occurred on the 18th July last. The mill buildings, including the engine and boiler houses, have been completed under the supervision of the company's architects and engineers, Messrs. Shapurjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, and a large portion of the spinning and preparation machinery, including carding engines, has arrived and is being fitted up with as much expedition as possible. The erection of the engines and gearing is completed. The rest of the machinery is expected to arrive very shortly and your directors hope to start working in April next. Your directors have effected insurance of the mill building for rupees four lakhs. Two of your directors, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., in the board was filled by your directors by the appointment of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and you are requested to confirm the said appointment. You have to appoint auditors for the company's official year and fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Before commencing the business of the meeting, I have a melancholy duty to perform in mentioning to you on this occasion the sad and untimely death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., who has been a member of your board ever since the formation of the company. I must say that by his premature death the board has lost an able member. The first item on the agenda of business to be transacted at to day's meeting is to adopt the directors' third report and the audited balance sheet of the company for its official year ended 30th June 1898. But before I move their adoption, I have to make a few observations. Taking into consideration the time that has elapsed since the company was registered, it is but natural, that you should expect that your mill had a running long before now. But I regret to say that it was not practicable for unavoidable causes. The directors, in their last report, have already mentioned that owing to difficulty in procuring labour the completion of the mill buildings was delayed. However on completion of the mill buildings, we had to contend with a fresh difficulty and that was the delay in the arrival of the machinery, as, owing to a long protected strike of mill engineers in England, the machinists could not effect early delivery although they did the best they could. I am glad, however, to inform you that our machinery has now been freely coming in, and we now have at the mill premises about ten thousand spindles standing Our engines, boiler, and gearings have been fitted up. As the balance of the machinery will shortly come in, I hope the directors may be in a position to start the mills in April next.

The directors' report and the audited balance-sheet were approved and adopted Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and Mr. Ratanshah Dadabhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The appointment made by the board of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the present Baronet, to fill up a casual vacancy on the board, was confirmed. Messrs Atmaram Bhalkrishna Kirtikar and Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

At an extraordinary general meeting held soon after the ordinary meeting, a special resolution was adopted making an alteration in article 100 of the articles of association of the company.

ANECDOTES OF THE FORTIES.

SOME FAMOUS PERSONALITIES.

An exceedingly interesting article appeared in the February number of the "Atlantic Monthly" from the pen of Messrs. Julia Ward Howe, the well-known American authoress and champion of the anti-slavery cause. The article is devoted to a trip to England in 1843. She was with her distinguished husband, who is well remembered for the intense interest excited by his successful efforts in training Laura Bridgeman, the blind, deaf, and dumb girl. She met a number of famous people during her visit, and among them the angel of the Crimea.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AT HOME.

Mr. Bracebridge had spoken to me of Florence Nightingale as a young person likely to make an exceptional record in the course of her life. Her mother, she said, rather feared this, and would have preferred the usual conventional life for her daughter. The father was a pronounced Liberal and Unitarian. While we were still at Atherstone, we received an invitation to pass a few days with the Nightingale family at Embley and betook ourselves thither. We found a fine mansion of Elizabethan architecture, and a cordial reception. The family consisted of father and mother and two daughters, both born during their parents' residence in Italy, and respectively christened Parthenope and Florence. Parthenope was the elder; she was not handsome but was piquant and entertaining. Florence was rather elegant than beautiful; she was tall and graceful of figure, her countenance mobile and expressive, conversation most interesting. Having heard much of Dr. Howe as a philanthropist, she resolved to consult him upon a matter which she already had at heart. She accordingly requested him one day to meet her on the following morning, before the hour for the family breakfast. He did so, and she opened the way to the desired conference by saying "Dr. Howe, if I should determine to study nursing, and to devote my life to that profession, do you think that it would be a dreadful thing?"

"By no means," replied my husband. "I think that it would be a very good thing."

DICKENS' TENDER-HEARTEDNESS.

I recall a day when we went, in company with Charles Dickens and his wife, to visit the old prison of Bridewell. We found the treadmill in operation. Every now and then a man would give out and would be allowed to leave the ungrateful work. The midday meat of bread and soup was served to the prisoners. To one or two, as a punishment for some misdemeanour, bread alone was given. Charles Dickens looked on, and presently said to Dr. Howe, "My God! if a woman thinks her son may come to this, I don't blame her if she strangles him in infancy.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LITTLE JOKE.

One of their first callers at their lodgings in Upper Baker Street was the author of "Peter Plymley's Letters," and this is how he is described:

In appearance he was hardly prepossessing. He was short and squat of figure, with a rubicund countenance redeemed by a pair of twinkling eyes. When we first saw him, my husband was suffering from the result of a trifling accident. Mr. Smith said, "Dr. Howe, I must send you my gouty crutches." My husband demurred at this, and begged Mr. Smith not to give himself that trouble. He insisted however, and the crutches were sent. Dr. Howe had really no need of them, and I laughed with him at their disproportion to his height, which would in any case have made it impossible for him to use them. The loan was presently returned with thanks, but scarcely soon enough; for Sidney Smith, who had lost heavily by American investments, published in one of the London papers a letter reflecting severely upon the failure of some of our Western States to pay their debts. The letter concluded with these words: "And now an American present at this time in London has deprived me of my last means of support."

It was Sydney Smith, as we here learn, who, by way of illustrating the proverbial kindness and goodnature of Lady Carlisle, said that he had dreamed that Lord Morpeth had returned from the United States with a black wife, and that his mother on seeing his ebony bride, had said "She is not so very black." At the historical house of Rogers, the banker poet, in St. James's place, Mrs. Howe asked a gentleman whose fine face had attracted her, whether he "knew anything about pictures?" "Well, yes," was the answer; and the stranger readily complied with her request that he would explain to her some of the pictures. It was not till she had heard him addressed at the dinner-table as "Landseer" that she become aware that her instructor was the great animal painter. Rogers showed her autograph letters of Byron, and read a passage from one in which after speaking of the ancient custom of the Doge taking the Adriatic to wife, Byron wrote: "I wish the Adriatic would take my wife." It was at a musical evening at Lord Lansdowne's that she met the poetess Sheridan, Mrs. Norton. She was then "very handsome; her eyes dark and full of expression." Her dress, Mrs. Howe notes, was "unusually decolletee"; but she adds that "by Americans most of the ladies present would have been considered extreme in this respect."

A TALK WITH WORDSWORTH.

There is a something very characteristic of the poet in the account given of her visit to Wordsworth when she was in the Lake country.

Our visit was a disappointing one. The widowed daughter of our host had lost heavily by the failure of certain American securities. The losses formed the sole topic of conversation not only between Wordsworth and Dr. Howe, but also between the ladies of the family, my sister, and myself. The tea to which we had been bidden was simply a cup of tea, served without a table. We bore the harassing conversation as long as we could. The only remark of Wordsworth's which I brought away was this: "The misfortune of Ireland is that it was only a partially conquered country." When we took leave, the poet expressed his willingness to serve us during our stay in his neighbourhood. We left it, however, on the following morning, without seeing him or his again

THE NATIVE PRESS.

OVERTIME IN BOMBAY MILLS.

WRITING on the subject of overtime in Bombay mills, the *Rast Goftar* observes: It was no sooner said than done. It was only about a fortnight ago that we drew the attention of the Millowners' Association to the danger of working some of the mills in Bombay from 6 o'clock in the morning until about 8 p.m., the electric light being brought into requisition after sunset, and the Association at once convened a meeting of its members to consider what steps might be taken to remedy the evil. The meeting was, unfortunately, not open to the representatives of the press, but it is an open secret that almost all the millowners present on the occasion agreed with the opinion expressed in these columns that the mischief must be nipped in the bud. We congratulate the millowners on the sound common sense and provisions they displayed at the meeting, where it was resolved that no mill should work more than 12½ hours not running time, or 13 hours including stoppages. We cannot too highly commend this decision, and we trust that every effort will be made to carry out the terms of this exceedingly sensible proposal.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Speaking of the Lady Dufferin Fund, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—The Dufferin Fund for giving medical aid to the women of India is a mission of mercy. When we consider the vast field, the immense population, that have to be served, we despair if, at the present rate of progress, there is any reasonable prospect of the benefits of the movement reaching beyond the bare fringe of the community in the near future. It is amongst the helpless rural population that female medical aid is most necessary and would be most welcome. And it is there that the movement has, as yet, found no way of penetrating. One reason of this seems to us to be that we attempt to do things on too large a scale to suit the circumstances of the country. A plain small house, with a good respectable midwife, would be an incalculable boon in many villages, and hundreds of these can be scattered all over the country for the cost that we incur for a few Lying-in-Hospitals in the chief cities of the Empire. And who goes to them in the cities where they are situated? We should aim at spreading small improvements over a wide area, rather than at erecting monuments in a few.

THE PROPOSED COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

With reference to the proposed Cosmopolitan Club, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—With reference to the suggestion made by Sir Charles Ollivant of starting a Cosmopolitan Club where natives might come in contact with the governing class, all that can be said is that the idea is a capital one. It is very feasible especially as the idea comes from an influential member of Government who has ere now worked large departments. Sir Charles Ollivant is already in touch with many leaders of native thought, he is well acquainted with our Kathyawar princes, he knows Bombay and Poona and understands the aspiration of those who are known to represent the educated natives of this country. A movement coming from such a personage is sure to meet with cordial support. All that is needful to be done is to launch the scheme and to place it in the hands of a strong committee with an energetic secretary who can devote sufficient time to work the idea properly. There must be from the beginning on the prospectus a large number of English names of the official class who are to join as members. The Kattyawar princes could easily be persuaded to join and assist the club in various ways. But official support is necessary to make the scheme a success.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

Discussing the subject of the reorganization of the Government Law School, the *Rast Goftar* writes:—We congratulate Government on their recent resolution on this subject. We would, consistently with our opinion in regard to higher education, have preferred "free trade" in preparing candidates for law, and left it to private enterprise on a self-supporting basis. But since it is not expedient to permit the manufacture of an unlimited number of pettifogging lawyers, to which profession law-halting has hitherto been a paying as well as pleasant pastime, it is desirable that Government should exclusively control such manufacture; and we are, after all, not sorry that sanction for "the establishment of a sound and rival institution which would avowedly admit law students at a lower rate of fees" has been withheld. This very fact, however, cast on Government the duty of placing the existing institution on a sound basis, and putting an end to the scandalous state into which it has fallen. This the resolution in question fails to do,

HINTS TO THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Indian Spectator* has what are considered to be useful hints for the City Improvement Trust. Instead of launching upon schemes of a speculative character, says our contemporary, the Trust will be wise to take up those areas already available. After the wants of the poor have been satisfied, and the necessities of the day met, there will be time enough to think of luxuries and of remote benefits The writer adds. The City Improvement Trust seems, at last, to have evolved something like a definite programme. Teyy are, so it is said, first to take the whole of Nagpada in hand. This quarter of the city certainly deserves first attention. The Board then think of opening up different parts of the city, and with this object they are understood to propose making wide straight roads buying up properties on one or both hands, and levelling them down indiscriminately, old and new, sound and tottering. So fond are the gentlemen of the Trust said to be of absolutely straight roads that they may not mind spending some lakhs of rupees extra, rather than put up with a slight deviation. Now all this seems to us to be scarcely necessary—the Board can build up the newly-built properties, the making of three or four roads all at the same time. At its best, such a headlong rush has in a strong element of speculation. That is what a businesslike body, working for the good of Bombay should never even think of. The Board is not a syndicate of official speculators. At its worst, it is simply a proposal to strangle the Trust with straight roads. The improvement of the poor quarters of Bombay—the lanes and by-lanes, the slums and back slums, the chawls and carts, and other breeding grounds of disease which the vast majority of our people have to inhabit—is the most urgent object of the City Improvement Trust. But it is doubtful if, after its outlay in the making of its Roman roads, the Trust will have enough left to invest in this most important work.

THE MURDER OF THE DRAVIDS.

With regard to the recent murders at Poona, the "Indian Spectator," remarks:—The murder of the Dravids was an episode in the closing scene of the tragedy which opened near the gates of Ganeshkind on the Jubilee night. For a day or two, until the perpetrators of the deed were secured, in India and in England the incident produced a sensation. Old suspicions were revived, dying embers began to glow again. The confessions of Wasudev and Ranade, however, let them grow cold once more, and the conviction of the two individuals along with their accomplice, Sathe, it is to be hoped, will set all distrust at rest. It is impossible not to feel deep pity for the youthful miscreants whose blind revenge has called down upon them in the extreme penalty of the law. At the same time it is equally impossible for a well-balanced mind to detect any extenuating circumstance in the cold-blooded, calculating manner in which the culprits dipped their hands in human blood. The incident, to our mind, has no moral, except, perhaps, that human beings may be as heartless in the prosecution of their revenge as a beast of prey when impelled by hunger. Wasudev and Ranade had deliberately courted the fate of the felon.

The "Gujerati" says:—Unscrupulous enemies and ignorant critics have taken advantage of the recent murders in Poona to revive feelings of bitterness and disseminate wild theories. There have been many murders hitherto due to vindictiveness. The assassinations in Poona were prompted by the same motive. But the Poona Brahmin acts in the case of some people like a red rag to a bull. That was the only disturbing influence in the situation, and persons have not been wanting to take advantage of it in a most malignant and shameless manner. No sober-minded persons needed to be told that youngsters who go on confessing their complicity in an utterly reckless manner were not capable of any deep-laid conspiracy. On the face of it even a bare suggestion of that kind is absurd.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—We are extremely sorry to note that the assassination of Ganesh Shankar Dravid and his brother, has again thrown many English journals off their balance. They have begun to indulge in a language which shows that past experiences have not made them a whit wiser. They have revived the theory of conspiracy and are again indulging in gross attacks upon the Indian people. Of course such a result is partly due to the mischievous leaderette which naturally evoked considerable criticism. In commenting upon it, we expressed the fear that the remarks would be reported by the ever vigilant "Reuter" to the London Press, and that consequently they would once more throw the English people into the wildest excitement. We now find that our fear is more than realized.

MESSRS. GEORGE NEWNES have arranged with Messrs. Isbister and Company to issue an edition of Mr. Gladstone's "Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," in the series of copyright books they publish at six-pence. The first book in the series was Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere." Mr. Gladstone's orthodox Christian apologetic book will act as a corrective to the heterodox views of "Robert Elsmere." There is some fitness in this, as it will be remembered that it was Mr. Gladstone's review in the "Nineteenth Century" that gave Mrs. Humphrey Ward's book its extraordinary vogue when it was first published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.

EARL'S BROTHER AND HIS ACTRESS WIFE.

PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE.

A PITIFUL CONFESSION.

IN the Divorce Division on Tuesday, Feb. 2, (before Mr. Justice Barnes) the case of Lambton v. Lambton, Pedro Berridge, and Biondi came on for hearing. This was a suit of the Hon. D'Arcy Lambton, a brother of the Earl of Durham, for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife, whose maiden name was Florence Ethel Sproule, and was formerly an actress in Australia, with the co-respondents.

Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., in opening the case, said that the petitioner joined the Royal Navy in 1879, and in 1888, he then being a sub-lieutenant, was with his ship in New South Wales. He there made the acquaintance of the respondent, Florence Ethel Sproule, as she then was, who was engaged at a theatre. He seemed to have become very much attached to her, and in the result, on the 14th of June, 1893, they were married at an English church in Sydney. Afterwards they came to this country, and lived together until 1898. At the time they were married she represented that she was a person of good family, that she had some small means of her own, and that she was expecting a considerable accession of property at some future time. They came to England in the early part of 1890. She made various representations, as to her family, and that she had come into £400 or £500 a year, and on the faith of that he introduced her to his banker and opened a private account for her.

She afterwards went away to see her mother, who she said was ill, and Mr. Lambton gave her money for that purpose. He himself never had any suspicion of her conduct. She appeared to have been kind, and to have been attached to him, and he was attached to her. It now appeared that during the whole of the time nearly that she was in England she had been carrying on an adulterous intercourse with one of the co-respondents, Mr. Berridge, whose acquaintance Mr. Lambton had made in Paris in 1892. She had been away, and he had a letter from her saying that she had been taken extremely ill, and was in a hotel at Paris.

He immediately left England and went to Paris and found his wife staying at the Hotel Continental. She had tried to take poison, an was in a melancholy position. He there made the acquaintance of Mr. Berridge who said that he was coming from Monte Carlo by the same train with her and others, and that she had been taken ill and that he had telegraphed for the petitioner and stayed there until he had come. Mr. Berridge had afterwards visited him in England.

In the course of the spring of last year it came to Lord Durham's ears that this lady was conducting herself in such a way as to be notorious, and he thought it his duty to speak to Mr. Lambton, his brother, about it. He (Lord Durham) had the greatest difficulty in persuading Mr. Lambton that any thing could be said against his wife. However, he eventually put himself in his brother's hands, and inquiries were made, and it was found that adultery had been committed with Mr. Berridge. He had, it appeared, taken a house, and used to meet her there. Mr. Lambton then spoke to her, and asked her whether it was true or not. She said it was not entirely true, but that some of the information he had about her was true. The next day she left the house.

Then she wrote a letter to him, in which she said:—"I have been away all night thinking so much about this awful business—so much so that I think I shall go mad unless I tell you everything. When you know the full history of a miserable life you will say that I have been punished enough, and, for the sake of Eilien (their child), you will do nothing. The things I will tell you can be proved. I think ten years of misery quite enough punishment. You might despise me, you might pity me, but nothing can matter. But when you read my confession and the truth you will not wonder why I have so often tried to put an end to my life. There is no one to blame but myself, so why should anyone suffer. But I am so sorry for you, daddy. Ten years ago I began with a lie, but I have suffered for it. I have not very long to live, so don't be harder than you can help. I should like to see the kid again if only for five minutes. If you only knew how much I have been punished. You will pity me when you know all if it is any satisfaction for anyone to know we are really starving."

Then came a confession which ran:—"My confession of my guilt is about the greatest punishment of my life. I began by telling you a lie. I told you lies about my birth, because when I married you I was poor, and when I found out that you were better than myself I made things wrose by making out that I was much better born than I was. I told you I had money. That was a lie, and I was expecting more when I came of age. Why I should have gone on telling such lies I cannot imagine. I ought to have told you the truth from the first, and like a coward and a liar, was not brave enough to tell you my own mother. I told lies about Nellie (her sister) because I was jealous of her and was afra

PURELY PERSONAL.

In commenting upon the Marquis of Salisbury's sixty-ninth birthday, writes a correspondent, you recall his journalistic efforts, but few people now seem to remember that he once handled the pick and shovel. A few years ago I was present at Bendigo, when Lord Hopetoun (then Governor of Victoria) and Lady Hopetoun visited the place. Nothing interested the Gubernatorial party more than the hovel—a bark humpy of the orthodox description—in which Lord "Bob" Cecil (as he was then called) dwelt when he was a red-shirted gold-digger. That was forty-seven years ago, for it was in 1852 that the future Premier sought the wily nugget. Surely here are materials of romance! It is a curious thing that the Marquis of Salisbury does not care to recall those days. I believe it is a fact that when Sir Graham Berry was in London as Agent General, he endeavoured to draw the Marquis into conversation on the subject of his gold-digging experiences, and came very near being snubbed in consequence.

For many years the Duke of Norfolk's fine old castle at Arundel, familiar to travellers on the Mid-Sussex line to Portsmouth, has been in the hands of a small army of workmen, and the festal scenes of bygone days have been a memory of the past. For 800 years the castle has been the seat of Earls of Arundel. Its numerous historical associations, to say nothing of its magnificent park, render the place a favourite resort of Sussex visitors. The Queen and the Prince Consort, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, and, at a later period, the ill-fated Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, are among the more noted guests who have been entertained there.

Since the death of the Duchess, however, His Grace has not entertained very largely at the castle, but now a return to the festive days of old seems to have set in. Quite recently the residents in the sleepy little town were reminded of old times by seeing the ducal chambers ablaze with the electric light with which the Castle is completely fitted up. Four hundred guests were entertained at a tenants' ball, the Duke being assisted in his capacity as host by his sister, Lady Mary Howard. The stately suite of apartments enriched with the finest specimens of the carver's skill, and the walls, lined with portraits, of the Howard family, presented a brilliant scene. Dancing took place in the grand hall, which is of modern construction and takes the place of the old Baron's hall, which was erected to commemorate the signing of Magna Charta.

The Earl Marshal is a man of many parts in Sussex. One day he will be seen in a bowler hat and a pilot jacket, mounted on the scaffold, watching his workmen at the castle. Then he will snatch a few hours from his official work as Her Majesty's much-abused Postmaster General to discharge his duty as a West Sussex County Councillor. In the summer the Duke goes under canvas with the Sussex volunteer battalion, of which he is one of the officers. At the Corpus Christi Festival, celebrated by the local Roman Catholics, he has several times acted as one of the canopy-bearers. Amusing stories are prevalent as to his Grace having been mistaken for a workman whilst strolling around his beautiful demesne. The Duke has not a scrap of pride in his whole composition. On one occasion he was met in the West End of London carrying a brown paper parcel, which contained his uniform for a levee.

The Duke's liberality is unbounded. He has built a Roman Catholic Church, at Arundel, at a cost of £100,000, as well as schools and a working men's institute. He has given the town a water supply besides defraying the cost of many local improvements. His splendid park of 1,200 acres is thrown open to visitors, and the treats of innumerable schools, irrespective of creed, are allowed to take place there. By his enormous staff on the estate, he is regarded as a model employer. One privilege enjoyed by the men is a holiday on all the "holydays of obligation" in the Catholic calendar. The Arundelians are proud of their ducal landlord, by many of whom he has long been affectionately known as "Uncle Henry."

Several papers report that Mr. Rhodes has left Brussels in not the best of tempers. It is asked why, for he seems to have had a very good time—a lunch with the King, a dinner with the British Ambassador, and a visit to the Opera with the Ambassador and a Rothschild, and finally, a whole day with the King and a group of Belgian financiers—that seems a good programme to crush into a three days' visit.

Baffled conjecture fixes on M. Thys. M. Thys is to Belgian enterprise in Africa what Mr. Rhodes is to English—a Colossus, between whose ample legs every smaller man has to crawl. There is never any love lost between rival Titans, and Mr. Rhodes and M. Thys were no exceptions; they seem to have ruffled each other's feathers almost at sight. One of the reasons, perhaps, it that the political and commercial resemblance of the two men, is aggravatingly emphasised by a close resemblance in face—not in figure, for M. Thys is short, while Mr. Rhodes, as we know, is a son of Anak.

His resemblance brought about a vastly amusing little scene at the King's lunch. "Now, don't you see," said the King to M. Thys, "how like you are to Mr. Rhodes?" "Ah, sire," modestly answered M. Thys, "*il est beaucoup plus laid que moi.*" And then the situation was aggravated by each great man refusing to speak the language of the other. Mr. Rhodes would speak only English. M. Thys declined to abandon the delightful security of French. A good-natured interpreter tried to make things right; but the rivals would not unbend to each other. There came, after the lunch, the momentous question which great men should take the initiative in paying a visit to the other. Mr. Rhodes had it conveyed to M. Thys that he would be found at the Hotel de Flandre. "And a very good hotel too," replied M. Thys— a wily and witty way of ignoring the suggestion that the first call was due from him.

Mr. David de Waal, a former member of the Cape House of Assembly, who has just arrived in England on a visit, tells a queer story of how Mr. Rhodes once helped him out of a difficulty. Mr. de Waal and the Cape Colossus had been travelling together through what is now known as Rhodesia, and on their way south they made a brief stay at Kimberley. Mr. de Waal went to the local post-office to get letters and papers which he had been advised by wire were awaiting him. There was a big crowd at the post-office, and although Mr. de Waal was pretty patient, it presently began to dawn upon him that whilst the young clerk in charge of the office served scores of Hottentots and Kaffirs he (Mr. de Waal) was being studiously ignored. At length, losing patience, the legislator "let out" at the man, but the clerk flatly refused to attend to him. Jumping into a cab, Mr. de Waal rode off to the Kimberley Club, where he indignantly narrated his woes to Mr. Rhodes.

The Great Amalgamator immediately rode back to the post office. Very courteously Mr. Rhodes asked the clerk whether there were any letters for Mr. de Waal. There was no reply. Again the colossus put the question, but all he got in reply was a contemptuous look. "Clerk," thundered Rhodes, I am Rhodes. Will you answer me immediately?" That was enough. At the sound of the magic name the unmannerly official's demeanour entirely changed and he almost turned that post office inside out in his anxiety to find the much-asked-for correspondence. Finally, Mr. de Waal discovered that his precious letters had been forwarded to the local offices of the Chartered Company.

There is living in the quiet retirement of Twickenham, hard by the historic house of the Duc d'Orleans, a man, who for many years, was known throughout South Africa as "the Sweepstake King." Mr. W. A. Phillips, to give him his real name, is a big burly, hearty, bluff individual of the John Bull type. He emigrated to the Cape many years ago, and for a long while was known as a successful hotel-keeper, a Boniface such as one reads about in books. In the early days of the Witwatersrand he trekked up to the Transvaal. Almost simultaneously with the first race-meeting held there, he established "Phillips' Sweeps" which gradually grew in dimensions and importance to such an extent that they became almost too much for one man to manage. The concern was consequently turned into a syndicate, with Mr. Phillips at the head thereof.

Racing is very popular in Johannesburg. Four large meetings of three days each are held annually. Horses, such as Andlemas, Saville, and the like are imported by wealthy owners, and the wagering is naturally heavy. Nearly everyone takes a ticket in the sweep; they cost one sovereign each and the prizes vary from £10,000 to £10. As much as forty to fifty thousand pounds have been subscribed to a single sweep. Mr. Phillips has an enviable reputation in the Transvaal for untarnished integrity and uprightness in connection with his business, which was popularly estimated to be bringing him in an income of from £18,000 to £20,000 a year. The rural delights of Twickenham must be a little tame after the whirl of speculation and the rush of business in the Rand!

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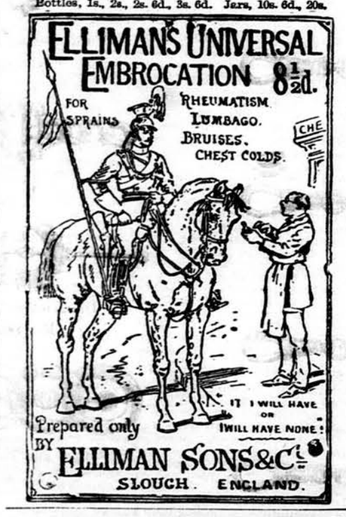

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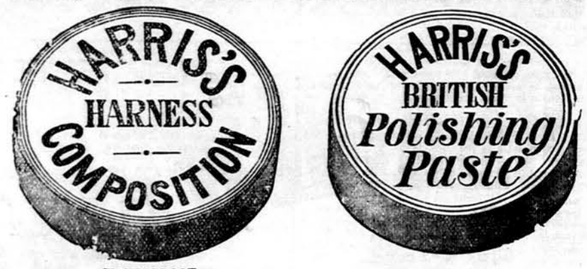

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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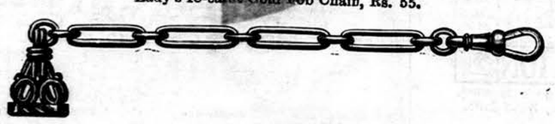
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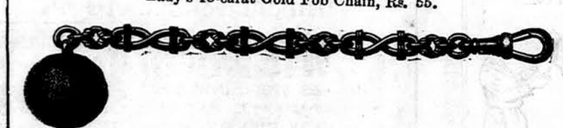
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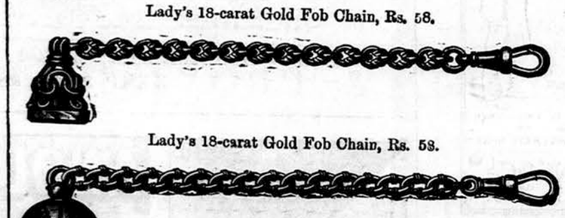
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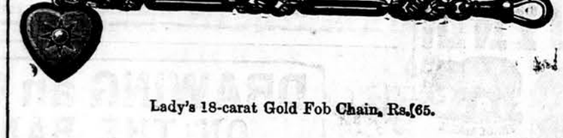
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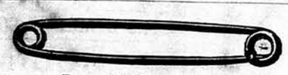
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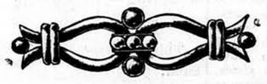
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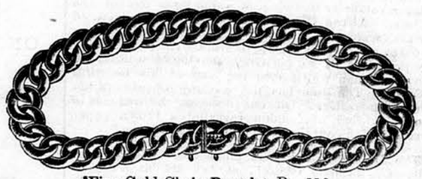
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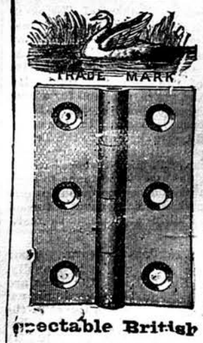

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